

2008

NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Coconino

Regional Partnership Council



Coconino

Regional Partnership Council

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2008 Needs and Assets Report

Submitted in accordance with ARS 8-1161. Each regional partnership council shall submit a report detailing assets, coordination opportunities and unmet needs to the board biannually. The regional partnership council's needs and assets assessment shall be forwarded to the board for final approval no later than September 1 of each even-numbered year, beginning in 2008. The board shall have discretion to approve or reject a council's assessment in whole or in part or to require revisions. The board shall act on all needs and assets assessments no later than October 1 of each even-numbered year, beginning in 2008.

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Foreword

The First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council is a Council currently comprised of ten members who represent Winslow, the Hopi Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, the Kaibab Paiute Tribe and much of Coconino County. The mission of our Council is “to build and sustain an early care, education and health system in the rural Coconino, Hopi, Havasupai and the Kaibab Paiute region that produces extraordinary results in preparing all children, so that they may maximize their potential throughout their early years including intellectual, social, emotional, cultural, spiritual, physical and academic experiences.”

The Coconino Council is one of 31 Regional Partnership Councils, established in April 2008, that represent a voluntary governance body responsible for planning and improving early childhood development and health outcomes for children birth to age five in neighborhoods and tribal lands in every county across the state. The development of the Needs and Assets Assessment is the first step in helping to guide the Regional Council throughout its strategic planning. This planning will then help the Regional Council provide the best support needed in early childhood development and health throughout our region.

I would be remiss in not recognizing the many hours the members of the Coconino Regional Partnership Council have provided in researching, studying and understanding their responsibilities and perhaps more importantly, the needs of our region. The Regional Council members adopted the Needs and Assets Report with the understanding it is a work in progress and that we as a Regional Council would continue to build its strength and credibility.

Special thanks needs to go to our Regional Coordinator, Trudy Rogers, for her tireless efforts in the development of the report and helping to guide the Regional Council. With staff support such as this, the Regional Council has been able to accomplish what needed to be done in such a short amount of time.

We look forward to the extraordinary opportunity of promoting a common vision, being the voice for children in our region, and committing to the development of an integrated system that will connect services to children, and promote coordination across services, always prioritizing the needs of young children and families.

Julianne E. Hartzell

Chair

Coconino Regional Partnership Council

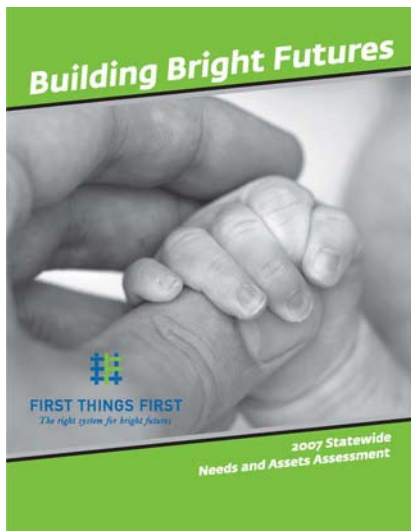


Introduction

This report is the first of the biennial reports of the early childhood system of care in our region. It represents the findings of the first needs and assessments completed in 2008 for the rural Coconino, Hopi, Havasupai, Kaibab Paiute and Winslow Regional Partnership Council. The assessment in each area will be used to help implement strategic planning and create funding recommendations at our level on behalf of First Things First, the state initiative mandated by Proposition 203 in November of 2006.

It is intended to correlate with the Arizona Early Childhood Development & Health Board report *Building Bright Futures* which “looks at how children are faring, and then reviews the status of the state’s current programs and services. The report outlines Arizona’s challenges but ultimately shows there is much opportunity for change.”

The “baseline” established by this biennial report will allow us to measure our progress as well as to determine how best to invest resources that will improve the lives of young children and their families over the next three years.



Geography Matters

The Coconino Region consists of Winslow, the Hopi Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, the Kaibab Paiute Tribe and much of Coconino County, with the exception of Sedona, assigned to the Yavapai Region, and the Navajo Nation, who have formed their own region.

Travel across the vast Coconino region typically necessitates crossing three different counties, in two time zones along lengthy two-lane state highways. In this remote region, gasoline stations are few and cell phone coverage is minimal or nonexistent. Extensive two-lane highways must be driven to allow children access to resources and resources access to children. Some children living in the more remote areas of the region must resort to other costly resources to access health services. For instance, children in the Havasupai Village of Supai must utilize a helicopter to reach medical facilities in Flagstaff. Imagine how painful this would be for a child with an ear infection. When a severe medical emergency occurs to a child in the Supai Village, he/she is Med evacuated by helicopter to the nearest medical facility, while parents, who have no means of transportation are left behind anxiously awaiting news of their child.

In addition to the difficult travel conditions, it is also quite costly for children to travel to the services in Flagstaff and for those services to reach children. For example, if two children in the Village of Supai require a speech pathologist, the speech pathologist would have to drive 62 miles from Route 66 in Flagstaff to reach the end of the Canyon; then they must either hike eight miles on treacherous terrain, often in extreme heat, or wait and pay \$75.00 for a helicopter or \$85.00 for a horse to get into the village of Supai. After arriving, the pathologist works for one hour with each of the children, and then must hike eight miles up steep terrain out of the Canyon, or

wait for a horse (additional \$85.00) or a helicopter (another \$75.00) to get out of the canyon (please note: Tribal members have preference); and drive 62 miles along the remote highway back to Flagstaff for a total cost of over \$200.00. This single trip is therefore not only costly but would take hours, if not days, to complete. The result is children are left with little or no service.

To address the difficulties posed by the vast geography, the Coconino Regional Partnership Council identified three geographical community clusters or “areas” identified as Northern, Central and Southern.

The Regional Hubs

The Northern Area of the Coconino Region consists of one Hub that includes Page, Fredonia and the Kaibab Paiute Tribe (It is important to note there is *no information* on the Kaibab Paiute Tribe within this report, as the information cannot be obtained without the Tribe’s permission). In this area of the region, the highway quickly ascends and descends in elevation between Fredonia and Jacobs Lake and again between Jacobs Lake and Page. Such great change in elevation does result in more gasoline being used than the flat roads of Central Arizona, making it quite costly for residents in the Northern Area to travel to Flagstaff for medical assistance. Also, the mileage between towns is quite extensive. For instance, the mileage between Page and Fredonia is approximately 111 miles with an additional 20 miles added to access the Kaibab Paiute Tribal lands.

The Central Area of the Coconino Region consists of three Hubs: the Havasupai Tribe, Grand Canyon/Tusayan and the Hopi Tribe.

Grand Canyon and Tusayan are communities on the rim of the Grand Canyon. To travel to Flagstaff from these areas, one must first travel on US180 South/AZ 64 South for 27 miles, then on US 180 for 50 miles, for a total of 77 miles. Both roads are slow, winding, two-lane highways and unpredictable weather conditions occur in both summer and winter months. The summers often bring treacherous monsoon storms and flooding; the harsh winters can cover the roads with sheets of ice and bring forth strong wind and blizzard conditions, thus making the 77-mile drive slow and stressful for those seeking Flagstaff services.

The Havasupai Reservation is located in Northern Coconino County on 185,000 acres situated at the end of Indian Route 18, 62 miles from the Historical Route 66. The reservation was established in 1939 yet the tribe has existed for thousands of years. To reach goods and services from the Village of Supai, one must as already mentioned hike, ride a horse or take a helicopter flight 8 miles out of the canyon; travel then continues over a county road for approximately 65 miles across the expansive Coconino Plateau. From there, 30 miles are traveled on State Route 66 to a four-lane divided highway, Interstate 40, to travel an additional 44 miles to Williams and, finally, 28 more miles to Flagstaff. The Havasupai land consists of mile-high plateaus and uninhabitable terrain cutting through desert and canyons. Due to the remote location of the Havasupai Reservation, existing housing is owner-occupied with home-sites determined by historical land use. Supai Village is located at the southwestern edge of the Grand Canyon National Park, eight miles from the Hualapai hilltop. All residents live at the bottom of a 3,000 foot deep canyon, accessible only by hiking eight miles on narrow, rough, often steep terrain or by horseback or helicopter, often waiting in excessive heat or cold.

There are no roads directly leading to the children in the Supai Village. And in recent years, this remote location has forced an increasing number of Tribal members, both the young and the elderly, to move out of their canyon homes and into nearby cities for the services and/or medical attention they require.

Hopi lands encompass 222,239 square miles of land and are bordered by the Navajo Indian Reservation on all sides. Traditional farming and livestock grazing occur on the open land.

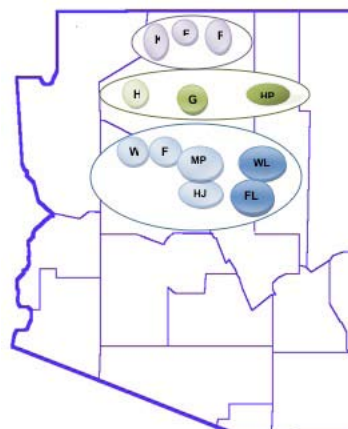
The Hopi people often inhabit multi-family housing units and experience overcrowding conditions. To travel the twelve villages throughout the Reservation, one must utilize state highway 264, another designated scenic highway. An individual must travel 45 miles on a desolate, two-lane county road to Leupp from the capital of Hopi, Kykotsmovi. Travel to Flagstaff then continues for another 30 miles to Interstate 40 and another 16 miles on Interstate 40 for a costly grand total of 182 miles round trip.

The Southern Area consists of Flagstaff, Williams, Parks, Happy Jack, Winslow and Forest Lakes which are further divided into two Hubs. It is important to note there are very few children in the Forest Lakes community. Since these children attend school in Heber Overgaard just outside the Coconino Region, this area is not significant in the data collected in this report. Travel from Williams to Flagstaff requires 32 miles on Interstate 40. During the winter months, these miles often have icy conditions and low visibility, thus adding additional time and stress to those in need of immediate Flagstaff medical attention.

The Winslow Community must travel Interstate 40 for approximately 60 miles to access Flagstaff resources. Winslow's elevation is 4,856 ft above sea level. When anyone travels to the mountains of Flagstaff for medical care, it involves going to an elevation above 7,000 ft. This drastic change in altitude often adds to the pain of someone already ill. Imagine this happening to a small child.

Regional Methodology

The Coconino Region, rich with multiple peoples, languages, cultures and governments, has been divided into Hubs of communities within the Region to facilitate greater effectiveness with assessment and support. Groupings permit identification and coordination of assets. The six Hubs located in three areas of the region are as follows:



The Coconino Region

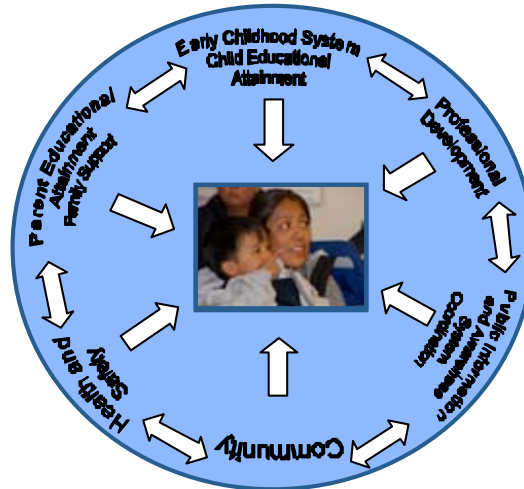
Regional Area	Hub #	Community Name							
Northern	1 – KP, F, P	Kaibab Paiute	Fredonia	Page					
	2 – H	Havasupai							
Central	3-G	Grand Canyon	Tusayan						
	4-HP	Hopi Nation	Hotevilla	Kykotsmovi	Sichomovi Walpi, Tewa, Polacca	Mishonghovi	Keams Canyon, Spider Mound	Shongopovi	Moenkopi
Southern	5-W, F, MP, HJ	Williams	Flagstaff	Parks	Munds Park	Happy Jack			
	6 – WL, FL	Winslow	Forest Lakes						

The community Hubs are clustered together on the basis of school attendance, current and potential availability of programs and services, general travel patterns, shopping, overall miles between communities, topography, government, language and cultures.

Data that influence child health and development are illuminated when viewed at the community level. Such observations are helpful both within the communities of a hub and when contrasting one hub with another. Individual readers may draw various conclusions or ask multiple questions when probing the data further. This process of understanding a community or groupings of communities is dynamic, and the data compiled in this report are designed to be helpful in further studies.

In addition to Region-wide data, the Regional Council has gathered information organized around community Hubs *and* the Region's Early Childhood Model comprised of *First Things First* goal areas.

The Coconino Region Early Childhood Model



The Coconino Model places the child and family in the center for the following reasons:

- The child's first and foremost teacher is the family;
- The family contributes to the community – other family members, neighbors, friends, co-workers – and is, in turn, supported by them;
- The community has many assets, specifically those possessed by young children and their families;
- These assets can be utilized in an interrelated network of services, programs, providers, standards and policy to assure all children are served at the level of their individual needs.

Thus, throughout this circle, children and families are viewed as assets, growing, learning and preparing for their futures.

The Coconino Regional Partnership Council has embraced and aligned themselves with the First Things First vision and mission by creating a shared vision for the Coconino Region:

“To build and sustain an early care, education and health system in the rural Coconino, Hopi, Havasupai and the Kaibab Paiute Region, one that will produce extraordinary results in preparing all children in ways that will maximize their potential throughout their early years including intellectual, social, emotional, cultural, spiritual, physical and academic experiences.”

Regional and Community Child and Family Indicators

Indicator: Regional Population

Population figures illustrate the changes communities experience and thereby indicate the necessary support systems for young children and those who care for them. According to *city-data.com*, the total population for the Coconino Region by zip code in the year 2000 was 117,382. First Things First estimated that the regional population for children ages zero to five was 10,650 in 2007.

Table: 1. Annual Population Growth for US, Arizona, and Coconino County

	2000	2007	% Change
U.S.	281,421,906	301,621,157	7.2%
Arizona	5,130,632	6,338,755	24%
Coconino County	116,320	127,450	10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program 2000 & 2007 Estimates by County, State and Nation – T3-2007, QT-P1, DP-1.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

The data tell us that Coconino County saw a total population growth of 10% between 2000 and 2007—nearly 3% more than the national average.



Table: 2. Population of Children Birth Through 4 Years of Age by Community

Northern Area	Central Area	Southern Area
PAGE: (86040) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 850 children 8.1% of total population Median age: 32 	HAVASUPAI – SUPAI: (86435) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 children 5.8% of total population Median age: 25 	FLAGSTAFF: (86001, 86004) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4732 children 6.5% of total population (estimate) Median age: 29
FREDONIA: (86022) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 174 children 9.6% of total population Median age: 35 	GRAND CANYON: (86023) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 137 children 5.8% of total population Median age: 35 	PARKS: (86018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33 children 3.3% of total population Median age: 42
KAIBAB PAIUTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data available 	HOPÍ TRIBE – 774 total children	WILLIAMS: (86046) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 357 children 7.1% of total population Median age: 35
	Hotevilla, Sipaulovi: 86030 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66 children 10.5% of total population Median age: 23 	WINSLOW: (86047) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 706 children 7.4% of total population Median age: 31
	Kykotsmovi: 86039 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 174 children 8% of population Median age: 31 	FOREST LAKES (85931): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median age: 61 (Other data not readily available)
	Polacca, Tewa, Walpi: 86042 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 138 children 9.1% of total population Median age: 27 	
	Mishonghovi, Shipaulovi, Spider Mound, Shongopavi: 86043 (Second Mesa) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 182 children 11.7% of total population Median age: 26 	
	Keams Canyon: 86034 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 214 children 10.2% of total population Median age: 27 	
	Moenkopi: 86045	

Source: US Census Bureau 2000, American FactFinder by zip code.

What the Data Tell Us

The table above indicates 8.9 percent of the total population is comprised of children ages birth through four years in the Northern Area of Coconino County. The Central Area's zero to four year old population is 8.7 percent of the total population, with nearly 80% located in the Hopi Tribal Hub. The Southern Area's birth through four years population is 7.0 percent of the total population.

It also shows that the Hub with the largest birth through four years percentage of total population is the Hopi Tribe, with an average of 9.9 percent. Nearly 60 percent of the residents on Hopi Lands live in one of the six Census Designated Places: First Mesa, Hotevilla-Bacavi, Keams Canyon, Kykotsmovi, Second Mesa, and Shongopavi. The 2004 population of the Hopi Reservation defined by the five zip codes used as an approximation of the Hopi Reservation is estimated at 8,728.

Please note:

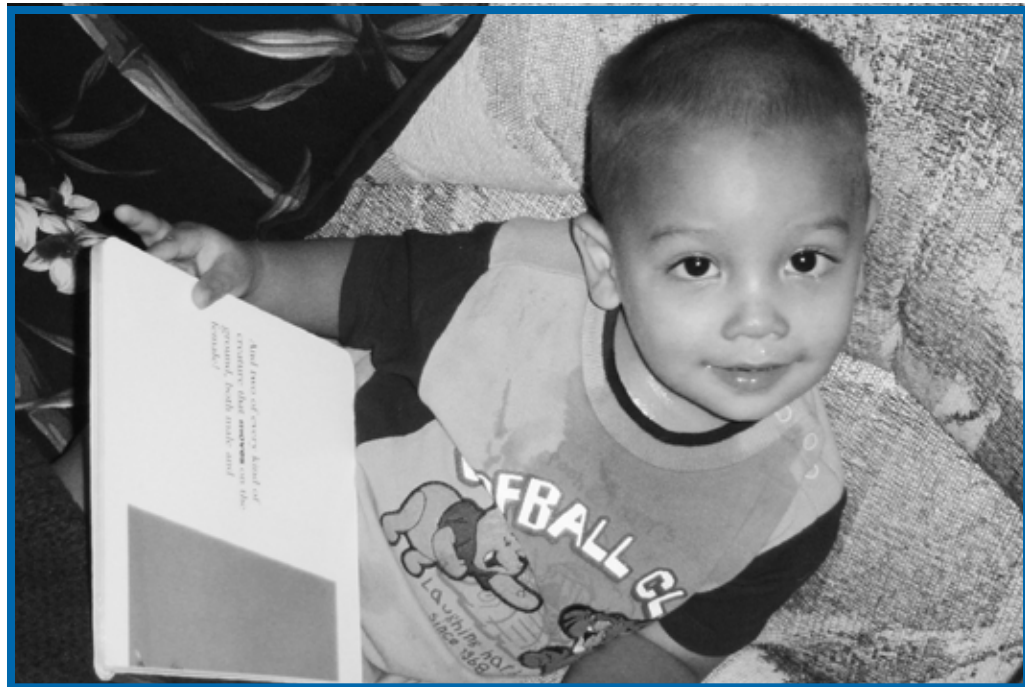
- Tribal Enrollment Office 2008 documents show the current population of Hopi Tribal members as 12,571 with a growth rate of 2 percent per year.
- The Hopi Tribe Office of Community Planning and Economic Development shows a current population of Hopis residing on the Reservation at 6,449.
- The U.S. Census 2000 data revealed a total population of 6,946; this number includes NonHopis residing on the Hopi Reservation.

The discrepancies between these two figures are attributable to two factors:

- Some traditional Hopis do not participate in census counts conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and
- The Hopi concept of residence (live in one place but belonging to another place) complicates population counts. Many Hopi people live off reservation which could account for the difference in population numbers.

Indicator: Race, Ethnicity and Language

All children deserve a chance to achieve their unique potential—they deserve quality childhood education and health opportunities. Kindergarten through high school data has shown nationally as well as within Arizona that White and Asian American students enter school testing with higher reading, math and vocabulary skills than other non-majority groups. While many reasons have been seen as causes of this gap, the consensus is that it can be narrowed when appropriate resources and atten-



tion are placed on providing high-quality early childhood education opportunities to non-majority populations. This is particularly important when assessing the demographic makeup of the Coconino Region.

Table: 3. Regional Race and Ethnicity by Community

Northern Area	Central Area	Southern Area
PAGE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67% White 1% African American 27% Native American 5% were from other races or from two or more races 5% were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 	HAVASUPAI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 93.4% Native American 	FLAGSTAFF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78% White, 2% African American 10% Native American 10% other races or two or more races 16% were Hispanic or Latino of any race
FREDONIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% White 1% African American 11% Native American 2% other races or from two or more races 1% were Hispanic or Latino or any race 	GRAND CANYON/TUSAYAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72% White 2% African American 18% Native American 10% other races or from two or more races 20% were Hispanic or Latino of any race 	WILLIAMS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77% White, 3% African American 2% Native American 18% other races or two or more races 32% were Hispanic or Latino of any race
KAIBAB PAIUTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data 	HOPI NATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% Native American 1.5% White .1% African American .1 % Other .3% Hispanic 	WINSLOW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53% White 5% African American 23% Native American 15% from other races or two or more races 29% were Hispanic or Latino of any race

Source: US Census Bureau 2000: by City

What the Data Tell Us

According to the table above, 19 percent of the Northern Area's population is Native American. The table also indicates that the dominant population in the Central Area is Native American with 87.8 percent of the total population. The South Area's population is composed of various non-majority groups; 11.7 percent is Native American and 25.7 percent are Hispanic or Latino.

Table: 4. Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity Group, 2006

	White	Hispanic Latino	African American	Native American	Other or Unknown
U.S.	54.1%	24.4%	14.5%	1.1%	5.9%
Arizona	42.0%	44.0%	3.8%	6.2%	3.9%
Coconino County	39.0%	16.0%	1.0%	41%	3.0

Sources: Arizona Department of Health Status and Vital Statistics (2006) Table 5B-8: births By Mother's Race/Ethnicity, Child's Gender and County of Residence, Arizona 2006. CDC, NCHS, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 56.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

In 2006, Coconino County had a larger percentage of Native American births as compared to other race/ethnicity groups*.

The significance of this is realized when it is remembered that the rules of language are acquired by young children throughout their early formation years, when they more readily pick up the rules of language, the social context of communication and the cultural nuances embedded in speech, language and communication.

Early literacy skills learned at home in a child's first language later transfer into the English language. Several studies have indicated that English as a Second Language Learners between the ages of three and eight years, who have access to many learning opportunities in their native language, will ultimately perform better on both middle school and high school tests of academic achievement in English than those who grow up in English-only speaking settings. (*Harvard Education Letter* May/June 2008)

Table: 5. Regional Language Characteristics for Children Ages 0-5 years (2000-2007)

Region	Percent of families that speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and under)
U.S.	29.2%
Arizona	25.9%
Coconino County	19.7%

Source: American Community Survey (2006).

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

Table: 6. Percentage of Families that Speak a Language Other Than English at Home by Community Zip Codes

Northern Area	Central Area	Southern Area
PAGE 86040 – 17.9% MARBLE CANYON 86036 – 51.3%	HAVASUPAI 86435 – 80.0% – Supai	FLAGSTAFF 86001 – 14.7% 86004 – 19.3%
FREDONIA 86022 – 13.1%	GRAND CANYON 86023 – 17.9%	WILLIAMS 86040 – 21.4%
KAIBAB PAIUTE Not available	HOPI TRIBE 86030 – 84.4% – Hotevilla 86039 – 73.3% – Kykotsmovi 86042 – 44.8% – Walpi, Polacca 86043 – 81.7% – Mishonghovi 86034 – 70.3% – Keams Canyon	WINSLOW 86047 – 30.1%

Source: 2000 US Census Bureau: By Zip Code

What the Data Tell Us

The data tell us the total percentage of families who spoke a language other than English collectively in the Coconino Region is 44.3 percent. In the Northern Area, 27.4 percent of the families speak a language other than English in the home; this percentage does not include information from Kaibab Paiute Tribe. In the Central Area, 64.6 percent of families speak a language other than English in the home, with 80 percent of the Havasupai community speaking Supai. In the Southern Area, 21.4 percent of families speaks a language other than English in the home.

Table: 7. Regional Ethnicity and Immigration Characteristics (2006)

	Native Citizens	Foreign Born Naturalized Citizens	Non-US Citizens	Foreign-born
U.S.	(87%) 261,850,696	(5%) 15,767,731	(7%) 21,780,050	(12%) 37,547,789
Arizona	(85%) 5,237,235	(4%) 273,700	(11%) 655,383	(15%) 929,083
Coconino County	(95%) 118,550	(1%) 1,891	(4%) 4,512	(5%) 6,403

Note: Census data not available at the sub-county level. Only County level is provided. Source: American Community Survey (2006).

Note: Data presented throughout this report is derived from county statistics and does not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

The immigrant status of Coconino Regional residents differs from that of the rest of Arizona. In Coconino County, about 95 percent are native citizens compared to 85 percent in the state as a whole. Statewide, 30 percent of all children have at least one foreign-born parent. Citizenship status allows children to qualify for public benefits such as AHCCCS and KidsCare (publicly financed health insurance for low-income children that are generally off-limits to non-citizens). Nonetheless, citizenship status does not *guarantee* that young children are able to access services. Though more young children in the region are likely to be citizens, the citizenship status of their parents may affect their access to services. National studies suggest many eligible “citizen children” with non-citizen parents are unaware of services or are afraid of the consequences of participating in public programs as a result of their legal status and citizenship.¹

Indicator: Caregiver and Family Patterns

In the Coconino Region, we utilize the term ‘family’ instead of ‘parent’ as we seek to include all who significantly care for a child. We have placed an emphasis on families as the center of care, not just children. Families not only serve as a child’s primary teacher and advocate, but are essential partners in the care and education of their children. The general makeup of families is what strengthens the family as a whole, and thus it plays a vital role in helping children.

¹ Capps, R., Hagan, J. and Rodriguez, N. “Border Residents Manage the U.S. Immigration and Welfare Reforms.” In *Immigrants, Welfare Reform, and the Poverty of Policy*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2004.

Table: 8. Households and Families (2006)

		Married Couple Family	Male Head of House (no wife present)	Female Head of House (no husband present)	Total Family Households
Arizona	Total # w/children under 18	466,953	57,909	159,263	684,125
	% with children under 18	68.3%	8.5%	23.2%	
	Under 6 yrs	22.7%	29.2%	18.3%	
	6 to 17 years	51.5%	53.6%	62.5%	
Coconino County	Total # w/children under 18	8922	429	4,436	13,787
	% with children under 18	64.7%	3.1%	32.2%	
	Under 6 yrs	17.5%	34.0%	8.1%	
	6 to 17 years	64.8%	42.2%	68.6%	

Source: American FactFinder; Table-S1101.

What the Data Tell Us

As the table above shows, the majority of children under the age of 18 in the Coconino Region lived with a married couple in 2006. However, about one-third of children in Coconino County under the age of 18 lived in a female head of house with no husband present during 2006 and 9 percent of children lived in a male head of house with no wife present.

Note: Data presented throughout this report is derived from county statistics and does not fully represent the region

Table: 9. Children Born to Teenage Mothers (Under 20 years of age)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Arizona	11790	11474	11700	11863	11933	12916
Coconino County	254	230	242	258	260	274

Sources: Arizona Department of Health, Vital Statistics; CDC, National Vital Statistics, Table 5B-9.

Note: Data not available for Community Hubs

What the Data Tell Us

The data indicate that the number of children born to teenage mothers in Coconino County steadily increased between 2002 and 2006.

Grandparent Caregivers

There is a higher percentage of grandparents in the Coconino Region responsible for their grandchildren than is true in the rest of Arizona.

It is important to consider the many factors that influence differences in numbers of *grandparents who reside with grandchildren* and those who are “*grandparent caregivers*” (those who have primary responsibility for caretaking). Some of these factors include cultural differences in family structure, housing shortages, high living costs, poverty levels and local government policies on kinship care.² Additionally, some data suggest grandparents of non-white families reside with grandchildren at

² Ibid.

a higher rate than those of white families.³ It is significant to note that the Native American culture considers grandparents as a part of primary caregivers.

Table: 10. Total Number of Grandparents Who Have Grandchildren Living With Them and Percentage of Grandparents Who Live With Grandchildren and are Responsible for Them

	# Grandparent Households with Grandchildren Living With Them	# Grandparents Responsible for Those Grandchildren	Percentage
U.S.	6,062,034	2,455,102	40%
Arizona	132,142	53,962	41%
Coconino County	2,947	2,124	72%*

* Percentage was calculated taking the total number of households in the county, dividing that by the total number of grandparents living with their grandchildren, then dividing that by the total number of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren. Indicator not measured as grandparent as primary caregiver prior to 2006.

Source: American Community Survey.

What the Data Tell Us

As the table above indicates, the percentage of grandparents in Coconino County who lived with grandchildren and who were *responsible for grandchildren* in 2006 was 72 percent. It is critical to note “grandparent caregivers” are more likely to live in poverty. Furthermore, many “grandparent caregivers” have functional limitations that affect their ability to respond to the needs of their grandchildren.⁴

Indicator: Employment, Income and Families in Poverty

Unemployment can impact the home and family environment. Personal and household incomes are important indicators as they assess the economic vitality of the county and the spending power of individuals, including their ability to afford housing, health care and other basic needs. In Arizona, recent unemployment rates have been as low as 3.6 percent in 2007. For the most recent twelve month reporting period, unemployment in Arizona has mirrored the national trend showing an economic downturn.

Table: 11. Unemployment Rates

	May 2007	April 2008	May 2008
U.S.	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%
Arizona	3.6%	3.9%	4.4%
Coconino County	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%
Hopi Tribe	10.00%	*	*
Havasupai Tribe	See “What the Data Tell Us” on next page		

Sources: Arizona Dept. of Commerce, Research Administration (June, 2008) County data includes Navajo Nation; Arizona Department of Economic Security; Havasupai Tribe information – US Dept of the Interior BIA Labor Market Info 5/4/04.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

*No data available.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Grandparents Living with Grandchildren, 2000, census brief.

What the Data Tell Us

According to the table on the previous page, the unemployment rate in the Coconino Region has steadily increased between May of 2007 and May of 2008. During this time, the Hopi and Havasupai Tribes suffered from a higher rate of unemployment than the rest of the Coconino Region.

In 2004, Havasupai Tribe indicates an unemployment rate of 76.3 percent. The US Department of the Interior BIA Labor Market Info 5/4/04 indicates only 23.7 percent of the 479 Havasupai Tribal members ages 16 to 64 were employed, suggesting an unemployment rate of 76.3%. According to the Havasupai Housing Department, the only substantial source of income is from seasonal tourism—throughout the summer.

Tribal members are unable to sustain the overpopulation in tribal members and non-tribal members, who come down to provide economic/administrative services and thus create overcrowded conditions. In August of 2008, a devastating flood occurred in the village of Supai, home of the Havasupai Tribe. In one night, the force and amount of water ripped through the existing boundaries of waterfalls, blue green pools and trails. Since much of the Tribe's financial system relies on the tourists who come to see the beauty of the Havasupai Canyon and swim in the blue-green waters of the falls, the Tribal economy was washed out. Few economies could withstand such immediate ravage. As a result, the challenges this community faces are real, immediate and profound.

Hopi economic conditions are influenced directly by the Tribe's remote location and small population base. Hopi cultural traditions and practices form an important facet of the economic environment and create opportunities but add constraints on the economy. A consensus-based and distributed decision-making process indicates change does not come easily or quickly. Due to these trade-offs, the Hopi Reservation experiences an unusual degree of underutilization of both assets and opportunities. Given these factors, the Hopi Reservation, its Villages and people continue to experience economic distress, with dependence on income from relatively few sources in an economy that lacks diversity and opportunity. Like the Havasupai Tribe, the Hopi Tribe has difficulty sustaining the overcrowded conditions.

Indicator: Economic Characteristics and Assets by Community

Economic indicators also provide evidence for assessing the overall health of children by viewing the financial vitality of both communities and families. Indicators include community employment rates, family income and incidence of poverty. Since the Coconino Region communities are so diverse, each will be reviewed individually to explore the economic health of both families and children.

Families living in poverty have less access to quality child care environments, affordable health care and support systems that ensure children grow healthy and enter school ready to learn.

Table: 12. Median Annual Family Income

	2004	2005	2006
U.S.	\$ 57,500	\$ 58,000	\$ 59,600
Arizona	\$ 53,300	\$ 53,200	\$ 54,900
Flagstaff	\$ 51,800	\$ 52,050	\$ 54,200

Source: Greater Flagstaff Area Family Survey, 2007

What the Data Tell Us

According to the table above, median annual income of families in Flagstaff had been significantly less than that of the US and the rest Arizona between the years 2004 and 2006.

Another method of assessing financial challenges facing families raising children is to compare the cost of living between cities. Unlike the Federal Poverty Level calculations, data by Onboard LLC takes into account items such as groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, health care and miscellaneous goods and services. Local and state taxes are not included.

Onboard LLC data indicates that families moving from Arizona communities to Flagstaff require an increase in income ranging from 0.70 percent for Phoenix residents to a 15.53 percent increase coming from Tucson. Families moving from Flagstaff to Denver, CO or El Paso, TX could accommodate a decreased income ranging from 10 – 19 percent. The cost of living in Flagstaff, therefore, is seen as significantly higher. No calculations are available for outlying communities in the county, which most likely could show a greater financial impact due to their rural and remote characteristics.⁵

⁵ Data provided by *Onboard LLC*. Copyright (c) 2005 OnBoard LLC. These data are drawn from an array of sources, and are updated at least once a year: U.S. Census Bureau estimates and projections, including latest monthly estimates for population at the city level. Bureau of Labor for employment data by industry and occupation. Internal Revenue Service statistics on tax filers and year-to-year migration. Source: US Census Bureau 2000.

Table: 13. Income and Federal Poverty Level by Community/ 2000

Northern Area	Central Area	Southern Area
PAGE Median Income: • Household = \$46,935 • Family = \$54,323 • Males = \$42,040 • Females = \$24,744 Per Capita Income = \$18,691 Below the Poverty Line: • Families = 12.8% • Population = 13.9% • Under age 18 = 19.7% • Age 65 or over = 1.3%	HAVASUPAI Median Income: • Family = \$21,477 Below the Poverty Line: • Families = 29.0% Source: Havasupai Housing Department	FLAGSTAFF Median Income: • Household = \$37,146 • Family = \$48,427 • Males = \$31,973 • Females = \$24,591 Per Capita Income = \$18,637 Below the Poverty Line: • Families = 10.6% • Population = 17.4% • Under age 18 = 17.6% • Age 65 or over = 7.0%
FREDONIA Median Income: • Household = \$30,288 • Family = \$30,913 • Males = \$24,904 • Females = \$19,554 Per Capita Income = \$13,309 Below the Poverty Line: • Families = 12.3% • Population = 15.0% • Under age 18 = 25.4% • Age 65 or over = 3.2%	GRAND CANYON/TUSAYAN Median Income: • Household = \$38,500 • Family = \$49,650 • Males = \$28,438 • Females = \$22,408 Per Capita Income: \$18,280 Below the Poverty Line: • Families = 8.3% • Population = 11.5% • Under age 18 = 11.5%	WILLIAMS Median Income: • Household = \$32,455 • Family = \$39,063 • Males = \$27,237 • Females = \$25,162 Per Capita Income = \$16,223 Below the Poverty Line: • Families = 9.9% • Population = 12.8% • Under age 18 = 18.2% • Age 65 or over = 11.6%
KAIBAB PAIUTE (CDP) Median Income: • Household = \$21,458 • Family = \$22,679 • Males = \$25,313 • Females = \$16,607 Per Capita Income = \$9,421 Below the Poverty Line: • Families = 26.8% • Population = 29.5% • Under age 18 = 34.9% • Age 65 or over = None	HOPi NATION 10% unemployment rate	WINSLOW Median Income: • Household = \$29,741 • Family = \$35,825 • Males = \$28,365 • Females = \$20,698 Per Capita Income = \$12,340 Below the Poverty Line: • Families = 17.5% • Population = 20.9% • Under age 18 = 26.9% • Age 65 or over = 16.3%

Source: US Census Data 2000

What the Data Tell Us

The data above indicate the average median income for families in the Northern Area was \$35,971.67 in 2000, with 17.3 percent of families falling in an income bracket below the poverty line. In the Central Area, the median income for families in the year 2000 was \$35,563.50 with 18.7 percent of families falling below the poverty line. This information does not include statistics from the Hopi nation. In the Southern Area, the median income for families was \$41,105, with 12.7 percent falling below the poverty line.

Table: 14. Percentage of Families Below 100% Federal Poverty Level

Arizona	10%
Coconino County	11%

Source: American Community Survey (2006). Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

In 2006, more individuals fell below the poverty line in Coconino County than in the rest of Arizona.

Table: 15. Percentage of Family Households Below Poverty Level With Own Children Under Age Five by Community in 2000

Regional Area	Community	Percentage
Northern	Page	31.5%
	Fredonia/Jacob Lake	44.0%
	Marble Canyon/Kaibab Paiute	44.4%
Central	Havasupai	No Data
	Grand Canyon/Tusayan	6.5%
	Hopi Nation	40.6%
South	Flagstaff	9.1%
	Williams	19.6%
	Winslow	43.0%

Source: U.S. Census Data 2000

What the Data Tell Us

There was a high rate of poverty among family households with children under age five in all areas of the Coconino Region back to the year 2000. The Northern Area held the highest rate with an average total of 40 percent. Although there was no available information for the Havasupai community, the Central Area showed a poverty rate averaging 24 percent, and the Southern Area had an overall poverty rate of 24 percent.

Families living at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level generally qualify for services such as food stamps or the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

The chart below signifies the number of food stamp recipients in Coconino County, and Arizona in July 2007.

Table: 16. Food Stamp Program, Individuals Participating by County, July 2007

	Persons Receiving Food Stamps	Percent Receiving Food Stamps
Coconino	15,230	12.7%
Arizona	554,389	8.7%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security Statistical Bulletin, July 2008, and July 1, 2007 population estimates, US Census.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

The table below indicates the number of enrolled WIC participants in 2007 and the expected enrollment number for 2009.

Table: 17. WIC Participation by County, 2007

	Number Enrolled, 2007			Potential Eligible, FY 2009		
	Infants	Children	Women	Infants	Children	Women
Coconino	515	834	719	1217	4,870	1,522

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. Enrolled refers to women, infants and children certified for WIC in 2007. 2007 numbers do not include WIC data from Intertribal Council and Navajo Nation.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

According to statistics, 1,349 children in Coconino County received Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) services in 2007. In 2009, 1,522 children are potentially eligible.

Indicator: Economic Impact on Families: The Self-Sufficiency Standard

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for the Coconino Region provides information on how much income is needed in different counties for families of different sizes to achieve their basic needs without public or private assistance. The federal government's standard measure of poverty is the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which sets a national cost of living using a formula developed in the 1950's which triples the cost of a Department of Agriculture Food Plan. The FPL does not take into account the changes that occurred in basic living costs since 1950, so the Self-Sufficiency Standard provides a much more comprehensive measure of income and adequacy than the FPL. The Self-Sufficiency Standard accounts for housing, health care, transportation, child care, food, taxes, and other costs by county.

Children living in families with incomes below the Federal Poverty FPL—(\$21,200 for a family of four in 2008), are referred to as poor. Children living in families with incomes below twice (200 percent of the FPL) this level are referred to as low-income – \$42,400.00. In Arizona, both parents and children birth to age five have access to health insurance if family income is below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

The Self-Sufficiency income standard is a measure of how much money working adults require to meet their family's basic needs of housing, child care, food, transport, medical care and taxes without any public subsidies such as welfare or food stamps.

Table: 18. 2008 Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPL)

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,400	\$13,000	\$11,960
2	14,000	17,500	16,100
3	17,600	22,000	20,240
4	21,200	26,500	24,380
5	24,800	31,000	28,520
6	28,400	35,500	32,660
7	32,000	40,000	36,800
8	35,600	44,500	40,940

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 15, January 23, 2008, pp. 3971–3972

Table: 19. Self-Sufficiency Standard for Coconino County by Type of Expense and Family Structure (2002)

Monthly Costs	Adult & Infant	Adult & Pre-schooler	Adult & Infant & Pre-schooler	Adult + Infant Pre-schooler School age	2 Adults + Infant, Pre-schooler	2 Adults + Pre-schooler & School Age
Housing	\$889.00	\$889.00	\$889.00	\$1192.00	\$889.00	\$889.00
Child Care	\$385.00	\$440.00	\$825.00	\$1089.00	\$825.00	\$704.00
Food	\$257.00	\$266.00	\$345.00	\$464.00	\$496.00	\$544.00
Transportation	\$227.00	\$227.00	\$227.00	\$227.00	\$437.00	\$437.00
Health Care	\$255.00	\$228.00	\$282.00	\$30.00	\$351.00	\$324.00
Misc	\$201.00	\$205.00	\$257.00	\$328.00	\$300.00	\$290.00
Taxes	\$480.00	\$495.00	\$617.00	\$804.00	\$713.00	\$674.00
Tax Credits	\$-90.00	\$-90.00	\$-180.00	\$-230.00	\$-180.00	\$-180.00
Hourly	\$14.80	\$15.11	\$18.53	\$23.77	\$10.88 per adult	\$10.46 per adult
Monthly	\$2,605	\$2,660	\$3,262	\$4,183	\$3,830	\$3,681
Annual	\$31,256	\$31,916	\$39,140	\$50,195	\$45,958	\$44,173

Source: Diana Pearce, PhD, The Self – Sufficiency Standard for Arizona, March 2002.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) guidelines suggest a self sufficiency income in 2008 must have an income below \$21,200.00. According to the table above, for a family of four living in the Coconino Region in 2002 consisting of two adults, an infant and a preschooler, the annual income required to meet the basic living needs was \$45,958—more than twice the amount of FPL guidelines in 2008.

Table 16 data suggests the average median income for a family of four living in the Northern Area is \$35,971.67. The Central Area median annual income for a family is \$35,563.50. The median income for the Southern Area is \$41,105.00. It is apparent that the median annual income for all families living in the Coconino Region fall far below the income necessary to meet basic needs, yet they do not fall within the FPL guidelines necessary for assistance.

When looking at the housing of the region, it is important to consider the different types of housing utilized by families. For instance, a student is considered “McKinney-Vento eligible” if he or she is presently: Living in a shelter; Living in a motel, hotel or campground due to lack of adequate housing; Sharing housing with relatives or others due to a lack of housing; Living at a train or bus station, at a park, or in a car; Living in an abandoned building; A youth not living with a parent or guardian; A child awaiting foster care placement; A child of a migrant worker; A child in other situations not fixed, regular or adequate for nighttime residence.*

Table: 20. The Number of McKinney-Vento Students by Grade/Year in Coconino County:

PreK	K	1	2	3	Total
6	41	57	60	47	211

Source: The Current Status of Homelessness Report in Arizona, 16th Edition, December 2007, Arizona Homeless Coordination Office of Community Partnerships and Innovative Practices, Az Department of Economic Security.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

The table on the previous page indicates how the total number of Coconino County McKinney-Vento students pre-school through third grade in 2007 was 211.*

Indicator: Parent Educational Attainment

Parent education has potentially a great impact on a child's growth and development. It is a factor in providing an enhanced home environment which reinforces cognitive stimulation and increased use of language.⁶ According to the Building Bright Futures 2007 Report, the educational level of a child's mother is a strong predictor of the academic achievement, health status, and well-being of her children. Mothers without a high school diploma are less likely than mothers with a high school diploma to provide enriched early childhood experiences for their children birth through five years.

Table: 21. Parent Education Level

		Total	No HS Diploma	HS Graduate	Some College or College Graduate	Post College	Unknown
Arizona	2000	84,985	25,588	24,500	27,771	5,196	1,930
	2006	102,042	29,147	30,379	33,840	7,609	1,067
Coconino County	2000	1,858	387	568	714	183	6
	2006	2,062	443	640	753	203	23
Hopi	2000	3,680	1,221	1,154	1,177	147	n/a

Source: AZ DHS: Table 5B-13, 2000 & 2006.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

The table above suggests the number of Coconino County parents without a high school diploma increased between 2000 and 2006. In 2000, the Hopi Community had a higher percentage of parents *without* a high school diploma than those with a high school diploma.*

Indicator: Healthy Births

Women who do not receive early and continuous prenatal care have double the risk of delivering a premature baby and are three times more likely to deliver a baby with a low birth weight. According to Applied Survey Research, "Births are an indication of population growth and the demand on a community's infrastructure such as hospitals and schools."⁷

6 Hoff, E., Laursen, B., & Tardiff, T. (2002). Socioeconomic status and parenting. In M.H. Bornstein (Eds.), *Handbook of parenting, Volume II: Ecology & biology of parenting* (pp.161-188). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

7 Alliance for Children's Early Success Community Assessment 2007, Page 41.

Table: 22. Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care (2006)

	Arizona		Coconino County	
No visits	2.4%	2,401	1.2%	24
1-4 visits	4.0%	4,090	5.0%	104
5-8 visits	17.1%	17,436	17.3%	356
9-12 visits	48.9%	49,872	49.6%	1,022
13+ visits	27.5%	28,058	26.6%	549
Unknown	0.2%	185	0.3%	7
Total	100%	102,042	100%	2,062

Source: AZ Department of Health Services; Table 5B-12.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

In 2006, the number of women who received prenatal care in Coconino County was comparable to those in the rest of Arizona.*

Table: 23. Birth Weights and Pre-Term Births of Newborns for 2006

	Pre-term Births			Full Term births		
	Low Birth Weight	Normal Birth Weight	Unknown	Low Birth Weight	Normal Birth Weight	Unknown
Arizona	5,282	5,528	8	1,984	89,236	4
Coconino County	129	81	2	46	1,804	0

Source: AZ Department of Health Services; Table 5B-23.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

Coconino County accounted for 2.4 percent of the total low birth weight pre-term births in Arizona during 2006.*

Table: 24. Number of Births to Teenage Mothers (Under 20)

		2000		2006	
Arizona	W	3759	30.9%	3209	24.8%
	AA	572	4.7%	601	4.7%
	NA	1089	8.9%	1216	9.4%
	O	220	1.8%	152	1.2%
	H/L	6548	53.7%	7738	59.9%
Total		12,188	100%	12,916	100%
Coconino County	W	56	23.6%	46	16.8%
	AA	1	.4%	1	.4%
	NA	123	51.9%	154	56.2%
	O	0	0%	5	1.8%
	H/L	57	24.1%	68	24.8%
Total		237	100%	274	100%

W - White, AA-African American, NA - Native American, O - Other Races or two or more races, H/L - Hispanic or Latino of any race

Sources: Arizona Department of Health, Vital Statistics; CDC, National Vital Statistics, Table 5B-9.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

There was a significantly higher number of Native American births to teenage mothers in Coconino County between 2000 and 2006 than any other ethnicity.*

Teen Parent Households

Babies born to teen mothers are more likely than other children to be born at a low birth weight, experience health problems and developmental delays, experience abuse or neglect and perform poorly in school. As they grow older, these children are more likely to drop out of school, get into trouble, and end up as teen parents themselves.⁸

Table: 25. Selected Characteristics of Newborns and Mothers by Community, 2006

Regional Area	Community Name	Mother 19 or younger	Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester	No Prenatal Care	Public Payer for birth	Low Birth Weight Newborns (less than 5.5lbs)
Northern Area	Page	30	133	1	123	12
	Fredonia	0	1	0	1	0
	Kaibab Paiute					
	Total	30	134	1	124	12
Central Area	Havasupai	0	4	0	8	1
	Grand Canyon/Tusayan	2	27	1	24	2
	Hopi Nation	3	15	0	23	0
	Total	5	46	1	55	3
Southern Area	Flagstaff	119	1006	8	626	119
	Williams	9	51	1	40	8
	Winslow	26	128	5	138	20
	Total	154	1135	14	804	147
Regional Total		189	1315	16	983	162
Arizona Totals		12,916	79,299	2,401	54,909	7,266

Sources: Arizona Department of Health, Vital Statistics; CDC, National Vital Statistics, Table 9-A

Serving Coconino County, the Coconino County Health Department, has numerous programs that address the health and safety of both mothers and children:

- **Maternal and Child Health Program, Access to Health Care Unit** seeks to improve birth outcomes and provides support to new and expecting families. Preconception health programs, child birth classes, Daddy Boot Camp, teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases education are examples of services.
- **Health Start** utilizes health workers to provide education, support and advocacy services to pregnant/postpartum women and their families in the Havasupai Village and the Grand Canyon, Williams, Flagstaff and Winslow Hub communities.
- **Injury Prevention** provides child passenger safety seats and serves Flagstaff and, on occasion, Williams, Fredonia and Havasupai.
- **WIC** (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children) provides nutrition education, supplemental foods, and referrals for pregnant and breastfeeding women. Capacity is 4,025 persons; 3,825 persons are served per month.

- **AZ Nutrition Network, Commodity Supplemental Program and Community Nutrition Programs** provide Breastfeeding Peer Counselor Program to La Leche League and Flagstaff Unified School District Family Resource Center; Child Safety Seats; information and referral.

In addition to the County Health Department, North Country HealthCare Maternal and Child Health Programs serve young children in all Coconino Regional communities with an integrated healthcare program for women and children including comprehensive medical care, Health Start, Care Seat program and Spanish labor prenatal basics classes.

Indicator: Health Insurance Coverage and Utilization

Families with health insurance are more likely to receive well child visits, prenatal care and up to date, routine immunizations that prevent health problems. They also receive ongoing care to address chronic health issues. According to the Director of Education for the Hopi Tribe Dr. Noreen Sakiestewa, “In tribal communities, Indian Health Services has not provided consistent quality health care for children.” This is also true for Havasupai.

Table: 26. Percentage of Children (0-5 years) Without Health Insurance Coverage for US and Arizona

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
U.S.	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Arizona	14%	14%	13%	14%	15%

Source: Kids Count

Note: Data on the number of children with insurance receiving well-child and oral health visits are not readily available.

What the Data Tell Us

From 2001 to 2005, the percentage of children in Arizona ages 0 to 5 years without health insurance coverage was significantly higher than the national percentage.

Table: 27. Children Ages 0-5 Enrolled in KidsCare or AHCCCS Health Coverage (2004-2007) for Arizona and Coconino County

	AHCCCS				KidsCare				Total Children Under Six Enrolled In AHCCCS or KidsCare			
	'04	'05	'06	'07	'04	'05	'06	'07	'04	'05	'06	'07
Arizona	87,751	102,379	95,776	96,600	6,029	7,397	8,699	9,794	93,780	109,776	104,475	106,394
Coconino County	1,590	1,772	1,631	1,504	131	156	143	167	1,721	1,928	1,774	1,672

Source: AHCCCS, Enrollment data is for calendar year, representing children enrolled at any time during the calendar year in AHCCCS or KidsCare. The child is counted under the last program in which the child was enrolled.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

The number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 enrolled in AHCCCS in Coconino County has slightly declined between 2004 and 2007, compared to Arizona, where the number has increased. The number of children ages 0 to 5 years enrolled in KidsCare for Coconino County and for the state has increased between 2004 and

2007. The total number of children under the age of 6 enrolled in AHCCCS or Kids-Care between 2004 and 2007 has remained somewhat constant.*

Table: 28. 1 Percent of children (age 12-months – 5 years) continuously enrolled in AHCCCS receiving one or more visits to a primary care practitioner

Year	Coconino County	Arizona
2005	73%	78%
2006	76%	78%
2007	75%	78%

Source: AHCCCS. Note: Continuously enrolled refers to children enrolled with an AHCCCS health plan (acute or ALTCS) 11 months or more during the federal fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

The percentage of Coconino County children ages 12 months to five years continuously enrolled in AHCCCS between 2005 and 2007 was slightly lower compared to the rest of Arizona.*

Medical Health Insurance Utilization

Whereas smaller communities are continually challenged to recruit and retain licensed health care providers, the large, diverse Coconino Region has a variety of data sources to provide an accurate depiction of health care utilization and insurance coverage.

While a variety of factors ultimately influence access to health care, health insurance does play an important role to ensure children obtain routine access to a doctor or dentist's office. For example, as the chart above illustrates, of children under the age of five enrolled continuously in AHCCCS in Coconino County, 75 percent received at least one visit to a primary care practitioner (such as a family practice physician, a general pediatrician, a physician's assistant or a nurse practitioner) during 2007. Dental care and Immunization are provided through the Indian Health Service program to tribal members. The statistics within the table do not indicate how many children of the Coconino Region have regular visits. In general, the younger the child, the more often there is a need to have physician visits.

Given the information and what we know about the communities of this region, it is apparent that the Coconino Region experiences a fragmented health system. To ensure proper care is received, this region requires a unified birth to five years health system.

Health coverage is not the sole factor in ensuring children grow up healthy and happy. It is important to also consider the cultural and linguistic accessibility of services. It is particularly important when considering the Coconino Region as there are a number of linguistically isolated households within the region. A 2007 Commonwealth Fund study found low rates of patient satisfaction among Arizonans, who cited lack of cultural competency as one contributing factor.⁹

Indicator: Child Safety

Child abuse and neglect are strongly linked as negative factors for children's well-being. They result in: poor school performance, frequent grade retention, juvenile delinquency and teenage pregnancy. Children who are victims of abuse or neglect are more likely to suffer from depression, substance abuse, learning and behavioral difficulties in school, and they often attempt suicide. Direct negative academic outcomes (such as low academic achievement; lower grades, lower test scores, learning difficulties, language deficits, poor schoolwork, and impaired verbal and motor skills) have also been documented. Furthermore, child abuse and neglect have a direct relationship to physical outcomes such as ill health, injuries and failure to thrive.¹⁰

Table: 29. Child Abuse and Neglect by US, Arizona and Coconino County

		2005	2006
U.S.	Reports	44* (2M)	48*(3.6M)
	Fatalities	1.86** (1,460)	2.04**(1,530)
Arizona	Reports	37,546	34,178
	Fatalities	50	60
Coconino County	Reports	962	705
	Fatalities	Not Reported	Not reported

*Calculated as the rate for every 1,000 children in the population to account for population growth with actual numbers of incidents in parentheses.

**Calculated as the rate for every 100,000 children in the population to account for population growth with actual numbers of incidents in parentheses.

Sources: Department of Health and Human Services; Arizona Child Fatality Review Board, Children's Action Alliance
Note: Reports of abuse are not necessarily correlated to substantiated child abuse/neglect incidences.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

The number of Coconino County reports of child abuse decreased between 2005 and 2006. Reports of abuse do not necessarily relate to substantiated child abuse/neglect incidences.

One reason for this may be due to having only two law enforcement officers who are responsible for the entire 185,000 acres of tribal lands with approximately 650 tribal members and the many visitors to the Canyon.

¹⁰ References for this section: Augoustios, M. Developmental effects of child abuse: A number of recent findings. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 11, 15-27; Eckenrode, J., Laird, M., & Doris, J. *Maltreatment and social adjustment of school children*. Washington DC, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services; English, D. J. The extent and consequences of child maltreatment. *The Future of Children, Protecting Children from abuse and neglect*, 8, 39-53.; Lindsey, D. *The welfare of children*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2004; National Research Council, *Understanding child abuse and neglect*. Washington DC: National Academy Press; Osofsky, J. D. The impact of violence on children. *The Future of children*, 9, 33-49.

Table: 30. Child Deaths Among Children Ages 0-4 for the US, Arizona and Coconino County

	2003	2004	2005	2006
U.S.	1% (32,721)	Not available	1% (33,196)	Not available
Arizona	2% (721)	2% (730)	2% (779)	2% (786)
Coconino County	4% (26)	5% (32)	5% (30)	4% (23)

Sources: Arizona Dept. of Health Services and the CDC.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

In addition to child abuse and neglect, the number of Coconino County child deaths among children ages 0 to 4 years remained fairly constant between 2003 and 2006.*

Leading Causes of Death Among Infants (n = 10) in Coconino County During 2006

1. Natural causes in the first thirty days following the birth (60 percent)
2. Congenital Malformations (heart and brain-20 percent)
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (10 percent)
4. Homicide (10 percent-1 infant)

Table: 31. Number of Reports Received by Type of Maltreatment and County, April 1, 2007 – September 30, 2007

County	Emotional Abuse	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Total	% of Total
Coconino	3	248	124	27	402	2.2%
Navajo	3	234	101	9	347	1.9%

Sources: All data taken from Arizona Department of Economic Security Child Welfare Reports, April 1, 2007 – September 30, 2007.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

According to the data, 2.2 percent of 2007 Arizona maltreatment reports occurred in Coconino County and 1.9 percent of reports occurred in Navajo County. Please note: Navajo County includes Winslow and Hopi.*

Recently, the Havasupai Tribe noted that drug abuse is impacting pregnancy and child birth.

The youngest children suffer from the highest rates of neglect and abuse:

- Birth to 1 year 24 incidents for every 1,000 children
- 1-3 years 14 incidents for every 1,000 children
- 4-7 years 14 incidents for every 1,000 children
- 8-11 years 11 incidents for every 1,000 children

Almost three quarters (72 percent) of all child victims of abuse in 2006 aged 0-3 years were also neglected.

Arizona's state law regarding "substance exposed newborns" was changed in 2005. Prior to the change in the law, a substance abuse report could be substantiated if both

the mother and child tested positive for drugs. The new law dictates that a medical doctor must indicate there is demonstrable harm to the child. This has caused a decrease in the number of child victims when compared to data from 2004.

According to the Data in 2006 in Arizona:

- Child deaths due to maltreatment increased by 10 (from 50 to 60 deaths), and 77 percent of children who died from maltreatment were under the age of 5 years.
- There were 9 cases of shaken baby syndrome.
- 12 percent of those who died from maltreatment were also classified as special needs children.
- 34 percent of children who died from maltreatment had previous CPS involvement.

In response to growing concerns over abused and neglected children in the state, Arizona governor Janet Napolitano commissioned the 2004 Prevention System Subcommittee's "Action Plan for Reform of Arizona's Child Protection System". As part of the Action Plan, it was recommended that pregnant women receive better access to comprehensive prenatal care by fast-tracking health insurance processes for prenatal care, helping teenage mothers, and providing home visitation services using the existing Healthy Families model. For children up to age four, the subcommittee recommended more parent education and support especially for teenage parents and for parents of children with special needs. The committee also recommended that these parents take advantage of early childhood education opportunities through Early Head Start, Head Start and access to quality childcare.

Indicator: Children's Educational Attainment

According to the First Things First Bright Futures Report, "young children who receive the economic and financial support they need and deserve from ages birth through five score better on academic tests when they enter school, are less likely to require special education services, are held back a grade less often and are more likely to graduate from high school."

Table: 32. High School Graduation Rates Measured Using a Four Year Cohort of Students

	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.	74%	75%	74%	
Arizona	77%	74%	70%	
Coconino County	86%	84%	85%	Not available

Source: South West Institute.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

Coconino County students have achieved a higher percentage of graduation rates than those in the rest of Arizona and the U.S. However, this figure does not include Tribal information which would significantly change this statistic.

Data on Kindergarten readiness and National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) NAEP are not readily available.

Known Regional Assets that Support Early Literacy

The Hopi Tribe currently has no public libraries. However, they intend to have a bookmobile as of March 2009.

Literacy Volunteers of Coconino County Achieved

- Tutoring for adults by trained volunteers in basic reading, writing and/or conversational English.
- A “family literacy” program that emphasizes a literacy friendly environment at home, practice in reading children’s literature and distribution of free children’s books.
- Serving 30 in classes, 59 by individual tutors.

Flagstaff / Coconino Library-Providers

- PALSmobile service to Head Start programs, child care centers, preschools and others serving preschool age children.
- Every Child Ready to Read workshops for parents and teachers.
- 230 Storytimes a year, serving 5000 children; 160 PALSmobile site visits a year, serving 3500 children; Born to Read serves every family who gives birth at Flagstaff Medical Center.

Table: 33. Coconino AIMS DPA 3rd Grade Score Achievement Levels in Mathematics, Reading and Writing, Spring 2008

Fredonia and Page Hub												
	Mathematics				Reading				Writing			
	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified	29	25	43	4	18	36	39	7	18	32	46	4
Page Unified District	34	29	35	2	24	65	11	0	13	29	57	2

Grand Canyon Hub												
	Mathematics				Reading				Writing			
	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E
Grand Canyon Unified Schools	22	33	44	0	28	28	33	11	6	44	44	6

Williams and Parks Hub												
	Mathematics				Reading				Writing			
	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E
Maine Consolidated Schools (Parks)	0	8	75	17	0	17	58	25	0	17	75	8
Williams Unified Schools	13	33	39	15	7	28	54	11	13	20	59	9

Flagstaff Hub												
	Mathematics				Reading				Writing			
	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E
Flagstaff Unified Schools	7	21	52	20	7	25	54	14	6	19	66	9

Winslow Hub												
	Mathematics				Reading				Writing			
	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E	FFB	A	M	E
Winslow Unified District	12	22	54	12	6	31	58	4	6	11	80	3

FFB: Fall far behind the standard; A: Approach standard; M: Meet Standard; E: Excel standard

Source: Arizona Department of Education AIMS Spring 2008 Grade 03 Summary

What the Data Tell Us

The limited data above suggest that in the area of:

Mathematics – 17 percent of third graders fall far behind the standard and 24 percent of third graders approach standard;

Reading – 13 percent of third graders fall far behind the standard and 33 percent approach standard;

Writing – 9 percent of third graders fall far behind the standard and 25 percent approach standard.

Current Regional Early Childhood System and Child Educational Attainment

Indicator: Quality

“Families are the first and best teachers for young children, and they provide the most influential learning environments in which children can grow and thrive. But as evidenced, a majority of children are spending at least a portion of their day outside the home, and they are exposed to a variety of external environments.” (January 2008 Arizona Community Foundation Building Our Foundation Report p. 20.)

External environments are those that are center-based, or have relative or non-relative family care arrangements. Early care and education settings can vary in quality. Studies tell us that quality variations in and out of home environments have the potential to produce lasting repercussions for both children and society as a whole. Other factors include environment, materials, caregiver stimulation, warmth and guidance techniques and child to adult ratios and group size. (A Science Based Framework for Early Childhood Policy, August 2007).

Table: 34. AZ Department of Health Services: Child Care Licensing Ratios

Age Group	Staff to Child Ratios	Group Size Limit
Infants	1:5 or 2:11	None
1 Year Olds	1:6 or 2:13	None
2 Year Olds	1:8	None
3 Year Olds	1:13	None
4 Year Olds	1:15	None
5 Year Olds	1:20	None

Source: AZ Dept of Health Services

Table: 35. National Association for the Education of Young Children Staff to Child Ratio Recommendations

NAEYC	Group Size									
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
Infants (0-15 months)	1:3	1:4								
Toddlers (12-28 months)	1:3	1:4	1:4	1:4						
Toddlers (21-36 months)		1:4	1:5	1:6						
Pre-school (2.5 to 3 years)				1:6	1:7	1:8	1:9			
Pre-school (4 years)						1:8	1:9	1:10		
Pre-school (5 years)								1:10	1:11	1:12

Source: NAEYC Accreditation Criteria

What the Data Tell Us

The state of Arizona maintains ratios with no limit on group size. NAEYC recommends a lower adult to child ratio and places limits on group size.

This is important as positive, responsive relationships between adults and children help children to see themselves as valued members of a family, classroom and/or community. Lower adult to child ratios enable positive relationships, warm sensitive

responses which support the development of self-regulation, mastery of skills, and positive sense of self security and learning of all types.

Table: 36. Number of Centers, Capacity, Accepts DES Funding, Number Accredited by Community

Regional Area	Community Name	Total Capacity	Licensed Centers	Accepts DES	# Accredited
Northern	Page	174	2	2	0
	Fredonia	0	0	0	0
	Kaibab Paiute	0	0	0	0
Central	Havasupai	0	0	0	0
	Grand Canyon/Tusayan	159	1	1	0
	Hopi Tribe	39	1	N/A	0
Southern	Flagstaff	1,752	28	16	7
	Williams	49	1	1	0
	Winslow	94	3	0	0
TOTALS		2,123	36	20	7

Source: AZ Dept. of Economic Security, AZ Dept. of Health Services, AZ Childcare Resource and Referral

What the Data Tell Us

There is a total of 36 centers in the Coconino Region; two centers in the Northern Area, two centers in the Central Area and 32 centers in the Southern Area.

Table: 37. Number of Group Homes/ Child Care Homes, Capacity, Number DES Funding, Number Accredited in Community

Regional Area	Community Name	Total Capacity	Group Homes	Family Child Care	# Accredited
Northern	Page	0	0	0	0
	Fredonia	0	0	0	0
	Kaibab Paiute	0	0	0	0
Central	Havasupai	0	0	0	0
	Grand Canyon/Tusayan	0	0	0	0
	Hopi Nation	26	0	22	0
Southern	Flagstaff	50	1	10	0
	Williams	12	0	3	0
	Winslow	64	4	6	0
TOTALS		152	5	41	0

Source: AZ Dept. Economic Security, AZ Dept of Health Services, AZ Childcare Resource and Referral
Capacity is defined as the total number of children allowed at one time.

Capacity is different from the number of slots available and is different again from the total number of children served by a program. For example: a Head Start Program which runs a half day morning and a half day afternoon program may have a capacity of 49 children, slots for 98 children and therefore actually serve 98 children, if they are fully enrolled.

What the Data Tell Us

The table on the previous page indicates a total of five Group Homes and 41 Family Child Care centers in the Coconino Region. It shows that the Hopi community has more Family Child Care centers than any other Hub in the Coconino Region.

Group Child Care Homes are certified and monitored by the Department of Health Services (DHS). They may be compensated for five to 10 children. They must have one staff person for every five children at all times. Group day care homes may contract with DES to care for children whose families receive DES assistance.

DES Certified Child Care (Family) Homes are certified and monitored by the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES). They may care for no more than four children at one time for compensation. They also care for children whose families receive DES assistance to pay for this care.

The Hopi Child Care Center/Homes serve children one to three years of age and they may have up to four children in each home, including the provider's children if she/he has young children from infant to seven years of age. Last year, this organization had a waiting list for children. The office of environmental health ensures compliance for first time caregivers and The Hopi Child Care Center provides ongoing monitoring. Out of the 22 family homes, as of October 2008, ten are currently serving children.

Table: 38. Number of Head Start Centers, Capacity, Number DES Funding, Accredited in Community

Regional Area	Community Hub	Total Capacity	Head Start	Early Head Start	# Accredited
Northern	Page	49	1	0	0
	Fredonia	25	1	0	1
	Kaibab Paiute	0	0	0	0
Central	Havasupai	20	1	0	0
	Grand Canyon/Tusayan	0	0	0	0
	Hopi Nation	195	4	0	0
Southern	Flagstaff	276	8	1	3
	Williams	25	1	0	1
	Winslow	108	2	0	0
TOTALS		698	18	1	5

Source: AZDES, AZDHS, AZ Childcare Resource and Referral

What the Data Tell Us

Head Start Centers: There are 19 Head Starts (HS) and one Early Head Start (EHS) in the Coconino Region. The Northern Area has two with one located in the Havasupai Tribal Community; the Central Area has six with five located in the Hopi Tribal community; and the Southern Area has 12.

Hopi Head Start operates at full capacity with 30-40 students on the waiting list. All Head Start students receive developmental screenings within the first 45 days of enrollment into the program.

Havasupai Head Start does not have a waiting list—there are children who are eligible but not enrolled.

Efforts within the Coconino Region to Improve Quality

The Arizona Self Study Project (ASSP), started in 2005, assists child care programs in integrating quality, developmentally appropriate practices in a model that meets the needs of all children using a self-study model. There are five centers that are currently involved in the AASP and two centers waiting to start the project.

Efforts within Community Hubs to Improve Quality

Through the Alliance for Children's Early Success and United Way of Northern AZ, there were 28 quality improvement grants awarded in the greater Flagstaff area during 2007 and 2008:

2007 Flagstaff —Early Learning Opportunity Act Funds:

- 13 centers applied and 10 were awarded based on criteria developed by the Alliance for Children's Early Success
- 18 home child care providers applied and 10 were awarded

2008 Flagstaff —United Way of Northern Arizona Funds:

- Five centers applied and four were awarded
- Five home child care providers applied and four were awarded

Note: Data for actual adult to child ratios in regional early care and education centers/homes are not readily available.

Indicator: Access

The table below presents the average cost for families of early care and education. The data for 2004 and 2006 were collected in the Department of Economic Security's Market Rate survey. 2008 rates were obtained from SWI early childhood centers survey results conducted with 26 centers in the region.

Table: 39. Average Daily Charge of Early Education Centers by Type

Child Care Costs and Family Incomes	AZ	US
Average, annual fees paid for full-time center care for an infant	\$7,974	\$4,542 – \$14,591
Average, annual fees paid for full-time center care for 4-year-old	\$6,390	\$3,380 – 10,787
Average, annual fees paid for full-time care for an infant in a family child-care home	\$6,249	\$3,900 – \$9,630
Average, annual fees paid for full-time care for a 4-year-old in a family child care home	\$6,046	\$3,380 – \$9,164

Source: Naccrra Fact Sheet: 2008 Child Care in the State of Arizona

What the Data Tell Us

In general, it can be noted that care is more expensive for younger children in regulated settings. Infant care is more costly for parents because ratios of staff to children are lower for very young children and the care of very young children demands care provider skill sets that are unique. Clearly these costs present challenges for families, especially those at the lowest income levels. These costs determine how a family's choice of early care depend almost exclusively on financial concerns rather than a consideration of the quality of the program.

Table: 40. The community allocation of units of service and funding for DES Child Care Subsidy by Community

Regional Area	Community Name	Children	Monthly Funding	Number of Units
Northern	Page	225	\$32,437.99	3006
Central	Grand Canyon	74	\$22,473.66	1206
	Hopi Nation	279	\$32,246.74	3216
Southern	Flagstaff	3792	\$801,244.06	45,164
	Williams	221	\$43,070.93	2711
	Winslow	1,849	\$426,878.44	24,859
	Total:	6,440	\$1,358,351.82	80,162

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security

Figures represent monthly figures; unit of service represents either a full day or half day

Payment Rates for Non-Certified Relative Providers (NCRPs) is \$11.03 for Full day and \$6.30 for Part day, minus any DES designated copayment.

<https://www.azdes.gov/childcare/pdf/CCAMaxRebrsmntRatesEff07012007.pdf>

What the Data Tell Us

For example, the Page monthly funding total = \$32,437.99 divided by the number of units = 3006, equals \$10.79 per day. Therefore many families are using the non-certified relative provider payment rates in Page and Hopi.

Table: 41. Public Elementary and Charter Schools by Community

NORTHERN AREA	CENTRAL AREA	SOUTHERN AREA
PAGE Page Unified School District: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desert View School: PreK, 7 PreK and 5 K teachers Lake View School: 5 K teachers 	HAVASUPAI One elementary school	FLAGSTAFF Flagstaff Unified School District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Beaver Magnet School: 1 K class Cromer School: 4 K classes DeMiguel School: 4 All-day K classes, 2 – ½ day multiage K classes & inclusion resource program Christensen School: 4 K classes & PreK class Puente de Hozho Bilingual Magnet School: K class Killip Elementary School: 2 K classes, dual language class & 1 K class Kinsey Elementary School: 4 K classes Knoles Elementary School: 4 K classes Leupp School: 1 PreK and 1 K Class Marshall Magnet School: 7 K classes Sechrist School: 3 K classes Thomas School: 4 K classes Charter Schools (11 – 4 Elementary grades) Mountain School: 2 K classes & 1 (½) day K class Pine Forest School: K classes, Before/After School Star School (Leupp): Pre K Peak School: K classes Flagstaff Junior Academy: PreK and K
FREDONIA Fredonia School District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fredonia Elementary School: PreK and K Moccasin Primary School: PreK and K 	GRAND CANYON/TUSAYAN Grand Canyon School District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grand Canyon School: 2 K classes 	WILLIAMS Williams Unified School District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Williams School: 1 Pre K & 3 K classes PARKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maine Consolidate School District Maine Consolidated School: 2 PreK & 1 K class
KAIBAB PAIUTE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data available 	HOPI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moenkopi Day School Hotevilla/Bacavi Community School Hopi Day School Second Mesa Day School PL-100-297 Schools First Mesa School Elementary BIA 1 Private School (Mission School) serving Hopi students Collaboration with Cedar Unified School District and Tuba City Unified occurs 	WINSLOW/FOREST LAKES Winslow School District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brennan School; 1 PreK and 3 K classes Jefferson School; 2 K classes Washington School; 3 K classes Forest Lakes Children attend schools in Heber Overgaard

Source: Arizona School Board Association Directory 2007

Table: 42. Coconino Region Preschool Enrollment by Disability

CTDS	Name	HI	PMD	PSD	PSL	VI	Total
030201000	Flagstaff Unified District		21	64	31		116
030206000	Fredonia-Moccasin Unified District		*				*
030204000	Grand Canyon Unified District				*		*
030310000	Maine Consolidated School District		*		*		*
030208000	Page Unified District		13	10	23	*	47
090201000	Winslow Unified District	*	*	*	*		18
TOTAL		*	34	77	54	*	286

Source: This data is extracted from our December 1, 2007 count and asterisks denote cell sizes of 10 or less for confidentiality purposes.

HI = hearing impairment; PMD = preschool moderate delay; PSD = preschool severe delay; PSL = preschool speech/language; VI = visual impairment; *Asterisks* denote cell sizes of 10 or less for confidentiality purposes

What the Data Tell Us

Two communities in our region, Ash Fork and Williams, do not serve any Preschool (PS) special education students.

Hopi Head Start uses the Dial 3 as a developmental screening tool. All children are screened within 45 days upon entrance of the program.

The Arizona Early Intervention Program has screened between 25 and 30 young children during the past five years in Supai. Three to five year olds were most typically screened due to the presence of Head Start. Efforts are underway to engage other children outside of Head Start families with children ages birth to three years.

Indicator: Health

At present, many conditions in Arizona put children's health at risk. The percentage of children birth through five without health insurance (and therefore with less access to health care) is continuing to rise to levels well above the national average; consequently, Arizona has one of the narrowest definitions of eligibility for early intervention. This lack of strong preventive health care threatens children's healthy growth and development. Many young children have serious oral health issues as a result of the lack of health insurance.

Table: 43. Arizona Students Oral Health Status (2005)

Oral Health Status	(N = 3,289)*
Percent with tooth decay experience	50%
Percent with untreated decay	35%
Percent needing treatment	28%
Percent needing urgent treatment	7%
Percent with dental sealants	2%
Percent needing dental sealants	28%

*Kindergarten students

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Oral Health

What the Data Tell Us

In Arizona, 50% of Kindergarten students experienced tooth decay in 2005; 35% were left untreated.

Table: 44. Oral Health in Coconino County

Coconino County
74% of children experienced dental decay.
Each child had 5.92 teeth impacted by tooth decay
49% children have untreated dental decay
Each child with untreated dental decay needs 6.23 fillings.
In 2004, 315 patients visited the Coconino County Emergency Room for dental problems.

Sources: ADHS, Office of Oral Health, AZ School Dental Survey 1999-2003. Children 6-8. ADHS emergency room data for calendar year 2004.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

What the Data Tell Us

In Coconino County, 74 percent of children ages six to eight experienced dental decay in 2004 and 49 percent were left with untreated decay.

Dental decay can be prevented by promoting access to regular dental care beginning at age one year and continuing throughout life. In 2003, fewer than 5 percent of Arizona's children ages one to two years enrolled in Medicaid received dental care – and although dental care is a covered benefit, fewer than half of those children received a beneficial preventive treatment.¹¹

Immunizations and Preventative Dental Care in Children 0-4 Years:

Immunizations are an important component of child wellness because they can prevent diseases, some of which have long term and serious consequences. Vaccines, for example, can prevent disabilities such as hearing and sight loss due to measles, or muscle control loss due to polio.¹² Furthermore, children who have up to date immunizations have greater school attendance and better physical health.¹³

Immunization clinics offer free vaccines for children up to age 19. According to the Community Information and Referral Web site (www.CIR.com), current immunization clinics offering this service in the Coconino Region include two in the Southern Area in the cities of Flagstaff and Williams (at the Williams Senior Center) and one in the Central Area in Grand Canyon (at the Grand Canyon Clinic). There are no clinics in the Northern Area.

¹¹ AZ Dental Sealant Program data from 2004-2005 school year; Annual EPSDT Participation Report CMS, 2003.

¹² Web MD. Should you hesitate to vaccinate? From: <http://my.webmd.com/content/article/3609.168>.

¹³ Zaslow, M., Calkins, J., Halle, T., Zaff, J., & Margie, N. *Background for community-level work on school readiness: A review of definitions, assessments, and investment strategies*. Washington DC: Child Trends.

Table: 45. Head Start – Immunizations, Health Insurance and Oral Health by Community Hubs

Regional Hub	Community Name	% City 2 year olds current immunizations	% Head Start 2 year olds current immunizations	0-4 year olds enrolled in Medicaid & KidsCare	% city children experiencing tooth decay	% Head Start children experiencing tooth decay	% Head Start preschoolers overweight
Northern	Page	90%	95.9%	62.5% MC 2.7% KC 34.9% Other	92%	43%	24.5%
	Fredonia	46.9%	94.7%	35.5% MC 2.3% KC	74%	5%	20%
Southern	Flagstaff	35.2%	97.2%	46.1% MC 3.4% KC	50%	56%	14.6%
	Williams	74.4%	100.0%	44.0% MC 2.0% KC	69.0%	69%	14.3%
	Winslow	40.3%	98.5%	61.3% MC 2.4% KC	86%	59%	14.9%

Source: NACOG provided reports for 5 centers; note data for the specific communities

What the Data Tell Us

Over 95 percent of two year olds enrolled in Head Start hold current immunizations.
46 percent of Head Start children experience tooth decay.

Percentage of Children Birth to Three Years Receiving Developmental Screenings:

While it is recommended, all Arizona children are not routinely screened for developmental delays, despite the fact that nearly half of parents nationally have concerns about their young child's behavior (48 percent), speech (45 percent), or social development (42 percent)¹⁴. Children who are most likely to be screened are those that need neonatal intensive care at birth. These babies are all referred for screening and families do receive follow-up services through Arizona's High Risk Prenatal Program administered through county Health Departments.

Table: 46. Arizona Early Intervention Program, Number Served July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006

Children	Coconino County		Tribal Lands	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Number and Percentage Birth to 1 Year Served	18 0.90%	16 0.80%	Not available	Not available
Number and Percentage Birth to 3 Years Served	125 1.93%	101 1.65%	Not available	Not available
Number and Percentage Birth to 3 Years Old Referred and Eligible, 2006-2007	307 referred 30% eligible		Not available at this time	

Source: AZEIP data 2005-2006.

Note: Data presented throughout this report are derived from county statistics and do not fully represent the region.

¹⁴ Inkelas, M., Regalado, M., Halfon, N. Strategies for Integrating Developmental Services and Promoting Medical Homes. Building State Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems Series, No. 10. National Center for Infant and Early Childhood Health Policy. July 2005.

What the Data Tell Us

In Arizona, the system that serves infants and toddlers is the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AZEIP). The table on the previous page shows the number of AZEIP screenings for children birth to 12 months and for children 13-36 months for Coconino County. Note that fewer than 2 percent of children birth to three years have received AZEIP early screenings in Coconino County.*

In Hopi Communities, all Head Start students receive developmental screenings within the first 45 days of enrollment into the program. Most children in child care will be screened within the provider home if the parent is willing to bring them during the screening times.

Indicator: Family Support

Family support and parent involvement are linked to children's school readiness. Research shows that greater parent involvement in children's learning positively affects the child's school performance, including higher academic achievement and greater social and emotional development. (*Harvard Research Digest*, October 2003, Qiuyun Lin.)

Table: 47. Parent Education Materials and Information by Community

Regional Area	Community Name	Face to Face	Literature
Northern	Page	12	14
	Fredonia	4	4
	Kaibab Paiute	N/A	N/A
Central	Havasupai	7	8
	Grand Canyon	1	2
	Hopi	10	9
Southern	Flagstaff	65	68
	Williams	5	5
	Winslow	10	12

Source: Informal review of information programs and agencies 9/08

What the Data Tell Us

In all areas of the Coconino Region, parents received more information from literature such as pamphlets and books than they received from face to face interaction agency representatives in 2008.

The availability of particular resources is directly related to a child's early literacy skills, second to school involvement. According to Dr. Noreen Sakiestewa, "Native American mothers generally in all tribes are the nurturers of their children. Therefore, if the mother is present in the household, this is considered a strong indicator of success for the child."

Table: 48. Chart of AZ Parent Kit Delivery Through Hospitals by Community

Regional Area	Community Name	# Delivered per month	English	Spanish
Northern	Page	15-20	15-20	0
Central	Hopi	5	5	0
Southern	Flagstaff	130-150	105-125	25
	Winslow	30	25	5

Source: Interview with Family Resource Coordinator at Flagstaff Medical Center

What the Data Tell Us

In Coconino County, about 192 AZ Parent Kits were delivered through hospitals per month. Of these, about 162 were presented in English (in all Areas) and 30 were presented in Spanish (all in the Southern Area).

The following table illustrates a survey of child care arrangements in Flagstaff in 2007. Participants were told to please indicate their actual child care arrangement(s):

Table: 49. Survey of Child Care Arrangements in Flagstaff (2007)

	Overall	Enrolled in Head Start	Other Than Head Start
Spouse/partner or 1 stay at home with child	56.6%	50.2%	63.2%
Other family member or friend watches child	30.9%	40.3%	21.1%
Paid babysitter, nanny or au pair watches child	7.2%	6.4%	8.1%
Bring child to a CERTIFIED family child care home	2.9%	1.7%	4.0%
Bring child to Head Start	25.2%	45.9%	0.0%
Bring child to a church or synagogue (faith-based care)	2.2%	1.7%	2.7%
Bring child to a LICENSED child care center/preschool	11.4%	6.0%	17.0%
Bring child to before/after school care on school campus	7.2%	5.2%	9.4%
Child stays at home alone	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Other	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%

Source: 2007 Alliance for Children's Early Success Community Assessment, Greater Flagstaff Area Family Survey, 2007

What the Data Tell Us

In Flagstaff, 84.3 percent of parents surveyed had their spouse or partner or other family member or friend for child care arrangements in 2007.

Table: 50. Percentage of Parent Satisfaction with Child Care Arrangements in Flagstaff

	Head Start	Other Than Head Start	Overall
Very Satisfied	73.5%	67.3%	70.4%
Somewhat Satisfied	24.8%	27.8%	26.3%
Not at all Satisfied	1.7%	4.9%	3.3%

Source: Greater Flagstaff Area Family survey, 2007

What the Data Tell Us

The 2007 Alliance for Children's Early Success Community Assessment provides a glimpse of parent satisfaction. This initial survey was completed for the Greater Flagstaff Area in 2007. 70.4 percent of all parents reported being very satisfied with their child care arrangements in Flagstaff overall.

Table: 51. Greater Flagstaff Area Face-to-Face Family Survey Results by Frequency and Percent

	Read at least 15 minutes	Tell stories or sing songs with child	Do arts, crafts or projects with child	Play games or do puzzles with child
Never	16 = 3.7%	11 = 2.5%	33 = 7.7%	20 = 4.7%
1x a week	25 = 5.7%	21 = 4.8%	32 = 7.5%	22 = 5.1%
2 times	46 = 10.6%	32 = 7.4%	59 = 13.8%	42 = 9.8%
3 times	73 = 16.8%	64 = 14.7%	79 = 18.4%	71 = 6.5%
4 times	60 = 13.8%	50 = 11.5%	65 = 15.2%	61 = 14.2%
5 times	76 = 17.5%	83 = 19.1%	73 = 17.0%	64 = 14.9%
6 times	24 = 5.5%	27 = 6.2%	30 = 7.0%	48 = 11.2%
7 times	33 = 7.6%	38 = 8.8%	20 = 4.7%	34 = 7.9%
8 times or more	82 = 18.9%	108 = 24.9%	38 = 8.9%	68 = 15.8%
Total:	435 = 100.0%	434 = 100.0%	429 = 100.0%	430 = 100.0%

Source: 2007 Alliance for Children's Early Success Community Assessment

What the Data Tell Us

In 2007, Flagstaff area Face-To-Face Family survey results indicated that the highest percentage of families surveyed engaged in the following activities with their children: (reading at least 15 minutes (18.9 percent), telling stories or singing songs (24.9 percent), doing arts/crafts projects (8.9 percent) and playing games or puzzles) at least eight times per week as compared to less frequent interactions (seven times per week or less).

Regional Assets

Coconino County library branches are located in Page, Fredonia, Forest Lakes, Grand Canyon, Williams, and two branches in Flagstaff. Among the literacy programs in the region are Literacy Volunteers of Coconino County (LVCC), which has a center in Flagstaff. LVCC is also a site for Northern Arizona University student interns who wish to learn about managing non-profits, promoting social justice, and developing language and literacy skills. LVCC collaborates with other adult education programs in the region through the Coconino Literacy Council, CLIC. Student literacy volunteers work through Youth In Action at Northern Arizona University.

The Arizona Department of Education Adult Education program delivers literacy services to adults over 16 who are not enrolled in school. The Coconino County Consortium/Coconino Community College and Native Americans for Community Action are funded to provide a range of adult education programs¹⁵.

Many programs promote daily reading with children. Libraries and schools are key proponents as well as specific family literacy programs. The Reach Out and Read Program encourages family literacy during a child's visit to the physician/clinic. Children are given a book during each well-child check. The Flagstaff Clinic, North Country Health Care (NCHC) in Flagstaff, NCHC satellite clinic in Winslow, two sites of the Flagstaff Pediatric Clinic and The Hopi Health Care Center (Indian Health Clinic) are Reach Out and Read sites.

The remoteness of the rural areas and Tribal communities of the Coconino Region often limit access to technological information such as computers. Inhabitants of

15 <http://www.ade.az.gov/adult-ed/Documents/Countyinfo/Coconino.pdf>

these desolate lands of the Region often experience difficulty obtaining the computer-based information regularly available in large communities. One reason for this difficulty is electricity availability; older homes in Tribal communities tend to experience a lack of repairs and upgrades thus electricity access is often sporadic. Another reason is the lack of computers within this region. Only an estimated 2 to 3 percent of individuals own a computer, and those who cannot afford computers encounter difficulties when operating available computer programs or accessing the internet.

Indicator: Professional Development

Quality instruction and care are strongly linked to the education level of the teacher or caregiver. A lack of a strong articulation between community college and university teacher preparation programs further intensifies the problem. Additionally, early childhood professionals enter and often leave the field because of the poor compensation and the lack of professional support. This is unfortunate because children excel when they have access to adults with a strong knowledge of child development.

The following chart gives the offering of the various early childhood programs offered throughout the Coconino region. (See next page for Table 52.)

Table: 52. Certificate, Credentials or Degrees of Early Care and Education by Program

Program Type	Career Registry	Community Colleges			University
Name of Program/ College	S*CCEEDS	Coconino Community College	Northland Pioneer College	Mohave Community College	Northern Arizona University
Degree/ Certification	Career Development (annual clock hour requirement – 12 hours)	CDA Certificate	7 emphasis degrees in early childhood	CDA Certificate	BAS Degree – Early Childhood (online program, not certified)
	CDA CERTIFICATE	ECE Certificate	COP, CAS,		BSED Degree – Early Childhood (certified to work with ages 0-8)
		ECE Associates Degree	AAS and AGS in areas of emphasis	AAS	BAS Degree – Elementary Education (with early childhood certificate leading to state endorsement – ages 0 to grade 8)
					M. Ed. Degree – Early Childhood
					Ed. D. Degree – Early Childhood
Locations	Page	Flagstaff (3 graduates in 2007 & 10 graduates expected in 2008 with CDA certificate)	Hopi	Serves Fredonia	Page Hopi
		Page	Winslow		Flagstaff
	Flagstaff	Fredonia	Havasupai upon request		

Source: S*CCEEDS Website and Phone Survey of Community Colleges and Universities, 09-08
 C.D.A.-Child Development Associate awarded the CDA Credential; E.C.E – Early Childhood Education;
 C.D.P. – Certificate of Proficiency; A.A.S. – Associate of Applied Science; A.G.S. – Associate of General Studies;
 B.A.S. – Bachelor of Applied Science; B.S.ED. – Bachelor of Science in Education; M. Ed. – Master of Education;
 Ed. D. – Doctor of Education

What the Data Tell Us

We have many programs across the region, but there is little formal coordination in articulation agreements related to Early Childcare.

Table: 53. Childcare Professionals' Educational Background by Number and Percent of Those Employed.

		2008 Teacher	2008 Teacher Assistant
Coconino Region	HS Diploma	21 = 20%	49 = 68%
	AA/AZ	20 = 19%	1 = 1%
	BA/BS	30 = 29%	6 = 8%
	MA/MS PhD/EdD	0	0
	Other (CDA)	27 = 26%	4 = 6%

Source: The Southwest Institute Early Childhood Survey, with randomly selected 27 of 83 Childhood Centers in the region surveyed in early June, 2008

What the Data Tell Us

In 2008, 74 percent of childcare professionals in the Coconino Region had a high school diploma or above. 29 percent of Coconino teachers had their BA/BS degree; 26 percent had Other (CDA); 20 percent of teachers in Coconino County had only a high school diploma; and 19 percent had an AA/AZ. According to Dr. Noreen Sakiestewa, Hopi has three teaching staff with CDA degrees, one with an AAS degree in the area of Early Childhood Education and one with a BA degree in the same content area as of September, 2008.

Table: 54. Average length of Employment for Childcare Professionals in Coconino (2007)

	6 months or less	7-11 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
Teachers	4%	4%	8%	32%	0%	4%	32%
Assistant Teachers	4%	8%	32%	19%	6%	4%	11%
Teacher Directors	4%	4%	9%	2%	4%	13%	23%
Administrative Directors	0%	8%	12%	4%	4%	0%	28%

Source: Compensation and Credentials Survey

What the Data Tell Us

In 2007, nearly one-third of teachers in the Coconino Region remained in their jobs for five years or longer; while only eight percent left within one year, a retention rate that was higher than at least half of the regions in the state. As with other regions, assistant teachers tend to stay shorter periods, with 44 percent leaving by the end of two years.

Table: 55. Average Wages and Benefits for Childcare Professionals

		2004	2007	2008
Teacher	Hourly Wage Medical Disability Retirement Paid Vacation Educational	\$10.68	\$13.19	\$11.26
Assistant Teacher	Hourly Wage Medical Disability Retirement Paid Vacation Educational	\$7.76	\$9.10	\$8.73
Teacher/ Director	Hourly Wage Medical Disability Retirement Paid Vacation Educational	\$13.84	\$16.38	
Admin/ Director	Hourly Wage Medical Disability Retirement Paid Vacation Educational	\$17.97	\$21.40	

Source: South West Institute Summer 2008

What the Data Tell Us

The average annual wage for teachers was only \$23,420.00 (\$11.26 per hour) in 2008. This is only half of the 2002 income to provide for the basics—it is not a living wage. (See Table 19: *Self-Sufficiency Standard for Coconino County by Type of Expense and Family Structure [2002].*)

Indicator: Public Information and Awareness

Note: Data for public support and awareness about early childhood education are not readily available.

Because a formal survey has yet to be completed in the Coconino Region, the Region will profit from understanding the sources of information related to early childhood, the types of settings where these sources are available and their locations across the Region.

Table: 56. Information Available About Early Childhood Education

Regional Area	Community Hub	Early Childhood (EC) & Education (ED) Settings	Health and Safety	Parent Ed & Family support	Professional Development	Public Awareness & System Coordination
Northern	Page	4 EC & 5 ED	4	2	3	1
	Fredonia	1 EC & 1 ED	1	3		0
	Kaibab Paiute	N/A				0
Central	Havasupai	1EC & 1Ed	3	2	1	1
	Grand Canyon	6				
	Hopi	4EC 1ED	6	3	5	1
Southern	Flagstaff	31 EC 17 ED	19	9	4	3
	Williams	4 EC 1ED	2	3	1	0
	Winslow	4 EC 1 ED	3	3	3	1

Source: Informal review of known programs 9/08. See Appendix A.

What the Data Tell Us

The Northern Area has a total of 11 early childhood and education settings (such as Head Start, elementary schools, libraries, etc), five health and safety centers, seven parent education and family support services, three professional development opportunities and one public awareness and system coordination, (this information does not include the Kaibab Paiute community). The Central Area has 13 early childhood and education settings, nine health and safety centers, six parent education and family support centers, six professional development opportunities and two public awareness and system coordination. The Southern Area has 58 early childhood and education settings, (48 of which are located in Flagstaff), 24 health and safety centers, (19 of which are in Flagstaff), 15 parent education and family support services, (nine in Flagstaff), eight professional development opportunities, (four in Flagstaff), and four public awareness and system coordination, (three in Flagstaff).

It is important to note the Region is fortunate to have an active, community-based public health department, coalitions of concerned citizens and professional providers who all play a critical role in informing not only their clientele but also the general public about young children and their families. The examples provided in the Health and Safety section are just a few of the exemplary resources. The Resource listing in Appendix A offers a beginning list of significant resources that can be utilized to address gaps.

Some examples of activities and resources include:

- Communities across the Coconino Region provide yearly school district Child Find events and kindergarten round-ups.
- Communities sponsor Health Fairs with support from local professionals.
- Leadership in public awareness of children and families is provided by the Coconino County Health Department, Canyonlands Community Health Centers (Page and surrounding community centers) and Flagstaff Medical Center, the eight public school districts and community libraries
- Child care centers and homes, Early Intervention Program providers, developmental disability and behavioral health practitioners and other service agencies have access to families

- Media sources (radio, television and newspaper) in the region are critical partners in informing the public
- Multiple community and service organizations provide a unique link to citizens
- Faith-based institutions are often overlooked as partners
- Businesses support and allow advertisements to inform the public of events

Information Available About Early Childhood Education

No specific data is currently available for this indicator pointing to the need for future data collection.

Indicator: System Coordination

System Coordination is an organized, interrelated network of elements, programs and services that assure all children are served to the level of their need. The inter-related working of elements occurs in a variety of settings and locations. Leaders, agencies, programs and services from all settings must communicate and work together. Based on this definition, the Coconino Region desires to know:

- How programs, services, agencies and leaders are coordinating;
- Which issues are being addressed and how;
- How statewide and region-wide organizations are working together in communities and across the region.

System Coordination in the Coconino Region

Table: 57. Agencies, Organizations or Groups Providing Coordinated Services, Resources or Support Related to Early Childhood

Area	Community Name	Name	Year Founded
Northern	Page	Page Partners for Special Needs (PPSN)	
Central	Hopi	First Things First (FTF Hopi)	2007
	Havasupai	Children's Advocacy Partnership of SUPAI	2007
Southern	Flagstaff	Alliance for Children's Early Success (ACES)	2004
	Flagstaff	Early Learning and Care Group (ELCG)	2007
	Winslow	Winslow Coalition for Strong Families	Unknown

Source: Interview of organizations 9/08 by Regional Coordinator

The following describe types of coordination occurring in the Coconino Region followed by the known agency, organization or group.

Coordinated Problem Analysis:

Alliance for Children's Early Success, Coconino Coalition for Children and Youth, Early Learning & Care Group, United Way Of Northern Arizona, Coconino County (Health Department), Flagstaff Medical Center

Collaborative Planning:

Alliance for Children's Early Success, Early Learning & Care Group

Networking Relationships:

Alliance for Children's Early Success, Coconino Coalition for Children and Youth, Early Learning & Care Group, Page Partnership for Special Needs, Winslow Coalition for Strong Families, Children's Advocacy Partnership of SUPAI

Coordinated Resource Allocation:

Alliance for Children's Early Success, United Way of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff Community Foundation, City of Flagstaff, Coconino County

Cooperative, Coordinated Service Delivery:

Flagstaff Unified School District, Head Start, Flagstaff Library

Communication, Cooperation and Coordination:

The Alliance for Children's Early Success

System coordination has begun and serves as an asset of the early learning and care community in the Coconino Region; but deeper and broader coordination is necessary and possible. The greater Flagstaff community is distinguished in the Region and perhaps the state for its efforts to build coordinated planning, communication and service coordination among early childhood service providers, educators, business leaders, policy makers and funders.



Conclusion

This report is the first of two biennial reports presenting an assessment of the programs that provide access to early education and health services to the children of the First Things First Coconino Region. It specifies the needs of the programs and tells the assets they have to meet the needs of children and families throughout the Region. Although much of the data presented throughout this report is derived from county statistics and therefore is incomplete, it does begin to represent the region.

It is important first to recognize that in the Region geography matters. People must travel most often on two-lane highways to reach the goods and services they require. The Coconino Region spreads across three separate counties, two different time zones and a multitude of cultures, languages and governments. This is a Region that values diversity and respects the rights of individuals who embrace their heritage. For that reason, the regional methodology chosen by the Coconino Regional Partnership Council is to divide this vast Region into three separate community clusters, or areas. Then each area is subdivided into Community Hubs, based on school attendance, current and potential availability of programs and services, general travel patterns, shopping, overall miles between communities, topography, government, language and cultures. The advantage of so dividing the region is that the data indicating the status of early childhood education and child health programs are highlighted. Such highlighting is helpful when assessing programs within the communities of a Hub and when contrasting one Hub with another. Another advantage is that it enables individual readers to draw various conclusions or ask multiple questions when probing data further.

As seen, the methodology used in the report featured “indicators,” data from which assessments of the needs of the programs of early childhood development and health care as well as available assets can be made. These indicators point to the diverse nature of the population; to the patterns of care-giving, family structure, and housing; to the rate of unemployment; to the poverty issues; to the level of education in the population; to such social problems as teenage parents and the incidence of child abuse; to the lack of insurance coverage. All of these are relevant in an assessment of the status of early childhood and health programs. They clearly indicate the needs of these programs, but they also show how different are the needs in the Hubs. The data indicate that services throughout the Coconino Region are often fragmented, inconsistent, and incomplete.

Yet an assessment of the programs in early childhood development and health cannot be limited to the needs of the programs. It must include data showing the assets available to and or used in the programs. Foremost, as an asset, is that so much groundwork has been done; specifically, the completion of this report. In order for this to have happened the cooperation of numbers of people and organizations was needed, and quite clearly they will continue their work. As frequently pointed out above, there are many institutions and organizations doing great work to support the children and the families of the Coconino Region. What this report shows is that there must be a greater cohesion in these efforts.

- The assets identified by the Coconino Regional Partnership Council include the children who are rich in culture and grow in a confluence of diverse communities;

they are by nature resilient and adaptable. Families who continually grow, learn, and prepare for their child's unique future are perceived as a critical asset to the child and region.

- Throughout the Region the challenges of geography, cultural responsiveness, and self-sufficiency for families clearly impedes the unique potential of our children being reached. The strengths and assets of the region, coupled with the leadership of the Coconino Regional Partnership Council and the First Things First Board, will lead to significant change in the years to come.



Appendix

Chart of Regional Assets

Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone
Advocacy				
Parent Leader with Flagstaff Community Partnership	7729 E. Moonbeam Dr.	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-3289
SPEARS (Special ed. advocacy & related services)	239 Buffalo Trail	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 525-9244
Community				
Partnership for People with Special Needs	PO Box 191	Page	86040	(928) 608-1107
City of Page	P.O.Box 1180	Page	86040	(928) 645-8861
Town of Fredonia	P.O.Box 231	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-7241
Community College				
Coconino Community College-Lone Tree Campus	2800 S. Lone Tree Rd.	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 527-1222 or (800)-350-7122
Coconino Community College-Fourth St. Campus	3000 N. Fourth St	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-7600 (800)-350-7122
Coconino Community College-Page Campus	475 S. Lake Powell Blvd, P. O. Box 728	Page	86040	(928) 645-3987
Coconino Community College-Fredonia Campus	P. O. Box 308	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-6150, (435)-689-1245"
Community Organization				
Assistance League of Flagstaff	2919 N. West St.	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 779-3009
City of Flagstaff Parks & Recreation	211 W. Aspen Ave.	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 213-2300
Coconino Coalition for Children and Youth	2625 N. King Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 522-7937
Coconino County Community Services		Flagstaff		
Flagstaff Community Partnership	P.O. Box 31320	Flagstaff	86003	(928) 526-5156
FUSD Family Resource Center	1806 East Route 66	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 774-1103
Native Americans for Community Action	2717 N. Steves Blvd., Suite 11	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-2968
United Way of Northern Arizona	1515 E Cedar Ave, Suite D-1	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-9813
Coconino County Transportation	2300 S Huffer Ln	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-6624
LOU Corporation - Learning Opportunities Unlimited	5460 E Commerce Ave	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-8898
City of Williams Recreation Department	113 S. First Street	Williams	86046	(928) 635-1496
City of Winslow	21 Williamson Avenue	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-2422
Early Childhood				
Association for Supportive Child Care - Flagstaff Office	2708 N. 4th Street, Suite C1	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 714-1716
Liberty Traditional Charter School-Williams Campus-K-3	790 E Rodeo Rd.	Williams	86046	602-4428791
Abundant Life Preschool	3475 E. Soliere Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-3900
Acorn Preschool	302 W. Oak Avenue	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-2505
Alliance for Children's Early Success, ACES		Flagstaff		
Arizona Early Education Funds	2212 E. Cedar Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 774-1600

Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone
Early Childhood				
Az Early Intervention Program	P.O. Box 5630	Flagstaff	86011	(928) 523-7075; 1-800-841-5201
Child Care and Nutrition of Arizona		Flagstaff		(928) 556-1548
Children First				
Childtime Learning Centers	109 E. Oak Avenue	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 773-1181
Clark Center Head Start	1000 N. Clark Circle	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-4021
Cogdill Center Head Start	301 S. Paseo Del Flagstaff	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-5552
Flagstaff Co-Op Preschool	850 N. Bonito Street	Flagstaff	86001	
Flagstaff Co-Op Preschool	3401 N. 4th Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 226-1209
Flagstaff Co-Op Preschool	203 E. Brannen Avenue	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-3491
Flagstaff Co-Op Preschool	4000 N. Cummings Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 522-2280
Flagstaff Co-Op Preschool	7150 N. Silver Saddle Road	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 522-5763
Flagstaff Early Head Start	3401 N. 4th Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 214-8461
Foresight Learning Center	8245 Koch Field Road	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-8337
Williams Grand Canyon Head Start	P.O.Box 5	Williams	86046	(928) 635-4273
Haven Montessori Children's House	2677 E. 7th Avenue, Suite 1	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 522-0985
Learning Bug	1796 E. Route 66	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 214-8344
Living Christ Preschool	64011 N. US Highway 89	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-8601
Mid State Child Care and Nutrition				
Montessori School of Flagstaff	575 W University Avenue	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-9502
NACOG Head Start	121 E. Aspen Avenue	Flagstaff	86001	
New Horizon's Christian Academy	2309 N. Center Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 226-1765
Peace Lutheran Church	110 W Dale St., Suite 2	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-6049
Pinecone Preschool	3700 N. Fanning Drive	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-0072
Ponderosa Head Start	2500 N First Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 779-3244
Sunnyside Center Head Start		Flagstaff		
Thomas School	3330 E. Lockett Road	Flagstaff	86004	
Fredonia Head Start	P.O.Box 265	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-6255
Navajo LeChee Head Start	Coppermine Road	Page	86040	(928) 698-3300
Page Head Start Center	11 Cameron Road	Page	86040	
Shepherd of the Desert Preschool	331 S. Lake Powell Boulevard	Marble Canyon	86036	(928) 645-9398
Tse' y Aato' Head Start	583 S. Lake Powell Boulevard	Page	86040	(928) 679-8125
Dilkon-Secondary, Dine Southwest Head Start		Winslow	86047	(928) 657-3272
Dine Southwest Head Start	N. Hwy 87 Mile Post 384	Winslow	86047	(928) 657-3272
Winslow Head Start	Airport Old Country Club	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-2651
Little Singer School	N. Fort Valey Road	Winslow	86047	(928) 526-2068
Education				
Literacy Volunteers of Coconino County	2223 E. 7th Avenue, Suite B	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 556-0313
Christensen Elementary School	4000 N. Cummings Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-4140
Coconino County School Superintendent	2384 N. Steves Boulevard	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 779-6591
Coconino High School	2801 N. Izabel Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-8200
Cromer School	7150 Silver Saddle Road	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-4150
Flagstaff Junior Academy	306 W. Cedar Avenue	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-6007
Flagstaff Junior Academy	2301 N. 4th Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 214-7317

Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone
Education				
Flagstaff- Coconino County Public Library-Downtown	300 W Aspen; East:	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-7671
FUSD HomeStart Program	5400 E. Railhead Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 606-1515
Indian Bible College	2915 N. Aris Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 774-3890
FUSD KinderCamp	3285 E. Sparrow Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-6156
Knoles School	4005 E. Butler Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-4120
Mountain English-Spanish Academy	2300 E 6th Ave	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-4088
Mountain School	2187 N Vickey Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-1899
Northland Preparatory Academy	3300 E. Sparrow Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 556-1548
Peak School	2500 N Rose Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 213-6100
Pine Forest Charter School	1120 W. Kaibab Lane	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-9880
Squiggle KIDZ Learning Center	2300 E 6th Ave	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-4088
Trinity Heights United Methodist	3600 N. 4th Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-1397
W. F. Killip Elementary School	2300 E. 6th Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-4080
Weitzel School	3401 N. 4th Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-4090
Institute for Human Development, Northern Arizona University	P.O.Box 5630	Flagstaff	86011	(928) 523-7033
The Arboretum at Flagstaff	4001 S. Woody Mountain Rd	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-1442
Project Life - Camp Colton	3285 E Sparrow Ave	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-6109
Coconino Community College	475 S. Lake Powell Boulevard, P.O. Box 1802	Page	86040	(928) 645-3987
Coconino County Regional Accommodation School District	34 Elk Road	Page	86040	(928) 608-6021
Desert View Elementary School	462 Lake Powell Boulevard	Page	86040	(928) 608-4156
Fredonia Board of Education	221 E. Hortt Street	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-7333
Fredonia Elementary/Middle School; 2 Kindergarten classes	222 N. 200 East	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-7324
Fredonia High School	221 E. Hortt Street	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-6255
Fredonia -Moccasin Unified District	PO Box 247	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-7333
Fredonia -Moccasin Unified District	PO Box 247	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-7333
N.A.U.	475 S. Lake Powell Boulevard, C3	Page	86040	(928) 608-0115
Page Unified School District	500 S. Navajo Drive	Page	86040	(928) 608-4100; (928)-645-4154
Puente de Hozho	Po Box 3940	Page	86040	(928)645-2737
Youth Transition Project	500 S. Navajo Drive	Page	86040	(928) 645-2029
Micahel H Atkinson	PO Box 1927	Page	86040	(928) 608-4208
Bonnie Brennan School	100 Cochise Drive	Winslow	86047	(928) 288-8300
Dilcon Boarding School	Highway 87 N.	Winslow	86047	(928) 657-3211
Jefferson School	100 W. Mahoney Street	Winslow	86047	(928) 288-8500
Northern Arizona Academy	502 Airport Road	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-3329 (928) 289-3678
SEBA Dalkai Boarding School	Hc63 Box H	Winslow	86047	(928) 657-3208
Tolanie Lake Elementary School	Hc61 Box 240	Winslow	86047	(928) 686-6101
Washington Elementary School	300 E. Oak Street	Winslow	86047	(928) 288-8600 (928) 289-2452

Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone
Education				
Winslow Special Education Office	800 N. Apache Avenue	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-4603 (928) 288-8108
Winslow Unified S.D. #1	800 N. Apache Avenue	Winslow	86047	((928) 288-8100; (928) 289-1012
Winslow Unified S.D. #1	900 Colorado Avenue	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-4886
Grand Canyon Unified School District #4, 2 Kindergarten classes at Elementary School; Dr. Sheila Breen, Superintendent	PO Box 519, 1 Boulder Street	Grand Canyon	86023	(928) 638-2461
Grand Canyon Field Institute	4 Tonto Street	Grand Canyon	86023	(928) 638-2485
Coconino Community College	Box 519	Grand Canyon	86023	(928) 226-4369
Kaibab Learning Center	1 Mohave St.	Tusayan	86023	(928) 638-6333
Grand Canyon Unified School District, Siler Head Start	PO Box 519	Grand Canyon	86023	(928) 638-2461
Maine Consolidated School District, Sinagua High School	PO Box 50010	Parks	86018	(928) 635-2115
Hozhoni Foundation, Inc.	2133 N. Walgreen St.	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-7944
Technology Integration Partnerships with Schools (TIPS)	3285 E. Sparrow Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-6110
Family Support/Parent Information				
AZ DES Child Care Administration	397 Malpais Lane, Suite 3	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-5091
Creative Networks	2721 N. 4th Street	Flagstaff	86004	(623)-780-0053
FUSD Family Resource Center	1806 East Route 66	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 774-1103
Division of Aging and Adult Services- Northern Arizona Council of GovernmentsGrandparent Kinship Care Support		Flagstaff	86004	(877)-521-3500; KKONA- (928)-774-1868 ext 15; Catholic Soc Svs (928)-774-9125
MOMS Club of Flagstaff	North and South of I-40 Clubs	Flagstaff		N: (928) 527-1107; S: (928) 527-3739
National Association for Mental Illness (NAMI)		Flagstaff		(928) 606-8328
Parent Information Network (PIN)	2384 N. Steves Blvd.	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 679-8106
Project Homeless Connect				
Red Mountain Respite LLC - Flagstaff	3202 S. Justin Street	Flagstaff	86001	(480) 641-9552
Financial Assistance				
Family Assistance Administration	3476 E. Rte 66 Suite A	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 522-0246
Family Assistance Administration	397 Malpais Lane #7	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-0327
Family Assistance Administration	679 S Lake Powell Blvd.	Page	86040	
Grand Canyon Area Coordinator				
Grand Canyon Area Coordinator	PO Box 519	Grand Canyon	86023	c/o Vera Slim (928) 226-4369

Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone
Health/Medical Care				
Community Counseling Centers	211 E Third St	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-4658
Housing				
Adventure Discovery	403 W. Birch Avenue	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-1926
Legal				
Arizona Attorney General's Office	2323 N. Walgreens, Ste 100	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-8028
Med/Health				
Community Medical Services II	2559 East 7th Avenue	Flagstaff	86004	(602)-248-8886
NAZCARE - azPIRE	2304 N. 4th Street #C	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-3505
Peaks Weightlifting Club	1819 N. Center St. Suite 101	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 699-5927
Capstone Health Plan	914 N San Francisco St. # A	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-2113
Coconino County Health Dept	2625 N. King Street	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 522-7800
Coconino County Health Dept	850 West Grant	Williams	86046	(928) 214-7169
FMC Education Center	1000 N Humphreys Street	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-3366
Flagstaff Medical Center, Northern Arizona Healthcare	1200 N Beaver Street	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-3366
Health Choice Arizona		Flagstaff		(800)-322-8670
Northern Arizona Children's Council	1300 S. Yale St.	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-7128
NARBHA	1300 S. Yale St.	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-7128
NAU Hygiene School	NAU Box 15065	Flagstaff	86011	(928) 523-3500
North Country Community Health Center CHC	2500 N Rose Street; 2920 N 4th Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 213-6100
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority	1300 South Yale Street	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-7128
Northland Family Help Center	2724 E Lakin Dr #7	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 774-4503
Northland Hospice & Palliative Care	PO Box 997	Flagstaff	86002	(928) 779-1227
The Guidance Center	2187 N Vickey Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-1899
Horizon Dental Group	401 W Railroad Ave	Williams	86046	(928) 856-2100
Williams Health Care Center	301 S. 7th Street	Williams	86046	(928) 635-4441
Canyonlands Community Health Center	827 Vista Ave.	Page	86040	(928) 645-9675
Fredonia Community Health Center	100 E. Wood Hill Road	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-6215
Canyon View Medical Center	601 N Navajo	Page	86040	(928) 645-8823
Community Behavioral Health Services	463 S Lake Powell Blvd.	Page	86040	(928) 645-5113
Community Behavioral Health Services	850 East Hwy 89	Fredonia	86022	(928) 643-7230
Lake Powell Medical Center	P.O.Box 1625	Page	86040	(928) 645-8132
Navajo County Public Health Services; Nursing Services Immunization Program, Free immunization for children birth to 18 years; no eligibility requirements	619 E. 3rd Street	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-6830
North Country CommunityHealth	620 West Lee Street	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-2000
Northern Arizona University				
Northern Arizona University	South San Francisco Street	Flagstaff	86011	(928) 523-9011
Parent Support/Info				
Gilbert Wilson	PO Box 3219	Page	86040	(928) 645-4838
Joy Szabo	932 Gunsite	Page	86040	(928) 645-3050
Recreation				
National Park Service at Grand Canyon				

Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone
Rehabilitation and Employment Training				
Northland Rural Therapy Associates	125 East Elm Ave Suite 103	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 779-1679
Quality Connections Inc.	3920 E. Huntington Dr., Suite A	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-8787
Social Services				
Adult Protective Services	2025 N. East Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 779-1212
Aspen House - Catholic Charities	306 S O'Leary	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 226-8600
Catholic Social Service	43 S. San Francisco	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-9125
Flagstaff Family Food Center	1903 N 2nd Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 774-3188
Flagstaff Shelter Services	216 W. Phoenix Ave.	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 225-2533
Native Help	2500 N. 1st Street		86004	(602)-279-5262 ext. 3208
Project Homeless Connect	2625 North King Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 522-7695
Abrio Family Services and Support	5200 E Cortland Blvd, Ste A15	Flagstaff	86003	(928) 779-9449
Al-Anon/Alateen Information Services	P.O. Box 3479	Flagstaff	86003	(928) 556-6176
Alternatives Center for Family Based Services	823 W. Clay Avenue	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 214-9050
Arizona's Children Association	906 W. University	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 527-1000
Child Support Enforcement	2323 N. Walgreen St	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 527-0924
Childcare Services Administration	397 Malpais Lane, Suite #1	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-5055
Counseling and Consulting Services	408 N. Kendrick Street	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 884-7954
Daybreak Behavioral Resources	6070 E. Treadway	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-0779
Daybreak Behavioral Resources - Flagstaff	8800 N. Marys Drive	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-0779
Division of Developmental Disabilities (Dist III)	2705 N. Fourth Street, Suite A	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 773-4957
Another Way	615 Elm St	Page	86040	(928) 645-5300
Division of Developmental Disabilities (Dist III)	679 S Lake Powell Blvd. P.O Box 3323	Page	86040	(928) 645-0215
Family Assistance Administration	679 S. Lake Powell Blvd	Page	86040	(928) 645-8132
AZ Department of Economic Security, Children & Family Services, Foster Care	319 E 3rd St	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-3312
AZ Department of Economic Security, Div of Developmental Disabilities	319 E 3rd St	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-2936
AZ Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Admin, Food Stamps, Family Assistance	319 E 3rd St	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-2425
Winslow Guidance Association	1301 W. 2nd Street	Winslow	86047	(928) 289-2650
Unique Skill, Talent or Knowledge				
Petrice Post	1300 S. Yale St.	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 214-2177
Vocational				
Coconino Career Center	2625 N King Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 522-7900
Goodwill Industries	2225 N. Steves Blvd.	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 526-8157
Coconino Assn for Vocations, Industry and Technology	Po Box 3940	Page	86040	(928) 645-2737
Coconino Career Center	475 S Lake Powell Blvd, Room B-2	Page	86040	(928) 645-3262
Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Flagstaff	110 W Dale St Suite 2	Flagstaff	86001	(928) 774-6049

Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone
Vocational				
National Senior Service Corps	PO Box 5063	Flagstaff	86011	(928) 523-1082
Northern Arizona University Retired Senior Volunteer Program	PO Box 5063	Flagstaff	86011	(928) 523-6585
Williams Campus				
Williams Campus	636 S. Seventh Street	Williams	86046	(928) 635-1325
Flagstaff- Coconino County Public Library-East Flagstaff	3000 N. 4th Street	Flagstaff	86004	(928) 774-8434

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